THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Suspicious Characters.

Several suspicious characters have arrived in the city during the last few days. They will bear watching. The police and all who desire fair play, would do well to look out for them.

We warn Union men everywhere to be on the watch for frauds and all sorts of schemes, for it is by such means alone that the Copperheads have the least chance of success.

Sherman.

General SHERMAN does not appear to be greatly troubled by HOOD. Having sent SCOFIELD with a considerable force to look after the Rebels, he has started with a corps for Atlanta, from which quarter we may soon expect to hear something interesting, for the intimation is thrown out that SHERMAN will at once commence an aggressive movement. Carried out, this must prove a master-stroke of strategy.

SHIPMENT OF COAL.—The shipment of coal from this port, by the river, yesterday, amounted to 935,000 bushels. This is the second run this month.

Majorities in Allegheny County, 1860, 1863, and 1864.

Subjoined we give the majorities in the different election districts at the elections held in 1860, 1863 and 1864. The majorities of 1860 are over the combined vote of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell; those of 1863 are the majorities of Governor Curtin over Woodward; and those of 1864 are the majorities on the Congressional vote at the late October election. Those marked thus (*) are Democratic majorities. The table will be found useful for reference:

DISTRICTS,	1860.	1863.	1864.	LINCOLN.	MCCLELLAN.
PITTSBURGH.					
First Ward,.....	234	513	318	.....	.....
Second Ward,.....	233	241	251	.....	.....
Third Ward, 1st prct,.....	236	56	105	.....	.....
Third Ward, 2d pct,.....	*157	*330	46	.....	.....
Fourth Ward,.....	217	285	349	.....	.....
Fifth Ward, 1st pct,.....	57	19	Tie	.....	.....
Fifth Ward, 2d pct,.....	226	38	52	.....	.....
Sixth Ward,.....	361	367	349	.....	.....
Seventh Ward,.....	156	139	135	.....	.....
Eighth Ward,.....	295	193	169	.....	.....
Ninth Ward,.....	240	282	221	.....	.....
ALLEGHENY.					
First Ward,.....	377	486	500	.....	.....
Second Ward,.....	354	420	388	.....	.....
Third Ward, 1st pct,.....	396	419	416	.....	.....
Third Ward, 2d pct,.....		351	349	.....	.....
Fourth Ward, 1st pct,.....	392	450	444	.....	.....
Fourth Ward, 2d pct,.....	170	69	70	.....	.....
BOROUGHS.					
Birmingham, 1st pct,.....	219	75	43	.....	.....
Birmingham, 2d pct,.....	123	46	51	.....	.....
Duquesne,.....	113	101	80	.....	.....
East Birmingham,.....	194	167	103	.....	.....
Elizabeth,.....	251	159	169	.....	.....
Lawrenceville, 1st p.,.....	207	111	*14	.....	.....
Lawrenceville, 2d pct,.....			93	.....	.....
Manchester,.....	46	159	169	.....	.....
M'Keesport,.....	128	128	128	.....	.....
Monongahela,.....	38	12	86	.....	.....
Sharpsburg,.....	99	41	31	.....	.....
Sewickley,.....	65	53	101	.....	.....
Southburgh,.....	107	89	107	.....	.....
Tarentum,.....	59	82	65	.....	.....
Temperanceville,.....	37	3	4	.....	.....
West Elizabeth (new),.....		28	28	.....	.....
West Elizabeth,.....	24	28	28	.....	.....
TOWNSHIPS.					
Baldwin,.....	168	56	64	.....	.....
Chartiers,.....	93	4	4	.....	.....
Collins,.....	179	165	161	.....	.....
Crescent,.....	*9	*15	*16	.....	.....
East Deer,.....	116	66	80	.....	.....
Elizabeth,.....	360	275	271	.....	.....
Fawn, 1st pct,.....	126	65	43	.....	.....
Fawn, 2d pct,.....	125	113		.....	.....
Findley,.....	*25	*30	*24	.....	.....
Franklin,.....	*3	*10	*14	.....	.....
Hampton, (new),.....		21	16	.....	.....
Harrison,.....			41	.....	.....
Indiana,.....	78	51	29	.....	.....
Jefferson,.....	146	87	100	.....	.....
Lower St. Clair,.....	32	*82	*13	.....	.....
Marshall,.....			*34	.....	.....
M'Candless,.....	44	*18	*	.....	.....
M'Clure,.....	61	57	50	.....	.....
Mifflin,.....	177	*9	*9	.....	.....
Moon,.....	17	*2	4	.....	.....
Neville,.....	58	44	44	.....	.....
North Fayette,.....	53	40	40	.....	.....
Ohio,.....	81	30	47	.....	.....
Patton,.....	48	33	32	.....	.....
Peebles, 1st pct,.....	147	143	158	.....	.....
Peebles, 2d pct,.....	110	97	110	.....	.....
Penn,.....	163	174	145	.....	.....
Pine,.....	25	37	27	.....	.....
Pitt,.....	145	87	100	.....	.....
Plum,.....	47	95	60	.....	.....
Reserve,.....	118	34	Tie	.....	.....
Richland,.....	34	35	50	.....	.....
Robinson,.....	49	110	110	.....	.....
Ross,.....	77	35	110	.....	.....
Sewickley,.....	*30	45	44	.....	.....
Shaler,.....	149	97	92	.....	.....
Scott, (new),.....		63	55	.....	.....
Snowden,.....	123	99	70	.....	.....
South Fayette,.....	80	80	96	.....	.....
Union (new),.....		84	42	.....	.....
Upper St. Clair,.....	94	17	13	.....	.....
Versailles,.....	114	76	13	.....	.....
West Deer,.....	154	98	82	.....	.....
Wilkins,.....	172	344	236	.....	.....
Total,.....	8907	7655	6438		

An Evening Exchange.

Mr. George H. Thurston announces a new enterprise for this city, which should be a success.

Mr. Thurston, by advertisement in another column, announces that he will open, on Friday night, "Thurston's Evening Exchange," at the Board of Trade rooms, for the sale of all descriptions of stocks.

There is a similar institution in New York that is one of the lions of the city. It is known as Gallagher's Evening Exchange, and opens at nine o'clock and closes at eleven. There is an admission fee of twenty-five cents, and the attendance amounts to a jam every evening. Thurston's Exchange will be conducted on similar principles. Mr. Thurston will preside and sell stocks, and announce any facts connected with each company. The parties present will make their sales as each stock is announced, and there will be no charge for any business transacted or for any records made, beyond an admission fee, as is the case in New York.

With the vast amount of oil stocks constantly changing hands here, Mr. Thurston's enterprise will prove a great facilitator of transactions, and should, as we have no doubt it will be, fully sustained.

MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

Soul-Stirring Speeches by J. W. F. White Esq. and Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick —Fire Works and Music—Great Enthusiasm.

Birmingham was the scene of one of the largest and most enthusiastic Union meetings that has been held in Allegheny county since the opening of the present campaign. There could not have been less than three thousand voters present, besides quite a number of fair daughters of the Union, residents of Birmingham. A handsome display of fire works was made during the progress of the meeting, and a brass band was in attendance and enlivened the evening with patriotic airs.

The meeting was organized, by the appointment of FRANCIS PLUNKETT, Esq., President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. On taking the chair, the President thanked his fellow-citizens for the honor conferred, and introduced J. W. F. White, Esq., to the meeting, who addressed the people at some length on the great issues to be decided at the ballot box to-day. His address was a masterly effort, and was listened to with the most respectful attention throughout; the only interruption being frequent and hearty cheers.

Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., followed. He said he had just addressed acres of Union men in Allegheny. He, however, was nothing daunted by the acres who stood before him, and proceeded to speak to them for an hour. He was in his happiest vein, and seemed to feel that as it was the last "dig" he bore at the Cops, he would "give 'em Jessie." The speaker was in a good humor, so with his auditory, for there was a "good time generally." After three cheers for Lincoln, Johnson and the Union, the meeting adjourned to meet at the polls to-day at the hour of opening, to remain on duty till they closed.

IMMENSE MEETING IN ALLEGHENY

Able Speeches by Hon. James L. Graham, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Scott, of West Virginia—Songs by the Union Glee Club.

There was a tremendous out pouring of the Union masses in Diamond Square, Allegheny, last evening, for the purpose of taking counsel together on the eve of the election. Hon. JAMES D. GRAHAM was chosen President; Wm. Sproul, Esq., of Manchester; Alex. Hamna, George Oglesby, Thos. Smith, H. Woods, of Allegheny, and Rev. R. Hopkins, of Sewickley, Vice Presidents, and the reporters for the press requested to act as Secretaries.

Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. James L. Graham, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Scott, of West Virginia. The Central Glee Club was in attendance, and sang a number of their pert songs. This meeting, like all the others we heard from, adjourned to meet at the polls.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1864. NO. 49.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Going Home to Vote—General Butler's Temporary Command—Colonel Barnes and his Patriotic Regiment—Excitement about the Election.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON CITY, November 6.

The exodus of officials, soldiers, and civilians still continues, and the "city of magnificent distances" has become a deserted village. The majority of soldiers who are returning home on furlough, are from States whose Legislatures have refused to extend to them the right of suffrage while in the field. Their votes will be for the Union cause, as will be made evident when the returns come in on Tuesday evening next.

Ere this reaches you, you will have learned that Major-General Butler has been placed in temporary command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York city. He will have about sixteen thousand well disciplined troops under his command, who will chiefly remain on transports in the harbor, ready to obey any order that may be issued. While the trouble that threatens the North en coast will receive General Butler's prompt attention, he will also have his eye on the city of New York during election day, and a fair and free election will be guaranteed. Woe be to the Copperheads if they undertake to intimidate Union voters, or in any way interfere with their franchises.

It has occurred to me since I last wrote you that perhaps my remarks concerning an Allegheny county officer might be construed to the disadvantage of Col. Chas. Barnes, of the 6th Pennsylvania Artillery, I am pleased to state that the service has few more patriotic or gallant officers than Colonel Barnes. His regiment will give one thousand majority for the Union cause on Tuesday.

The people remaining in Washington are highly excited in anticipation of the result of Tuesday's election. All loyal men feel confident that the Administration will be sustained, but the magnitude of the triumph is what they are concerned about. Some are sanguine of the entire electoral vote for Lincoln and Johnson, while others are content to let New Jersey and Kentucky go. S. C.

MEETING IN CONCERT HALL.

Speeches by Hon. P. C. Shannon, John A. Wills, Esq., Lieut. Samuel Harper, Major D. L. Eaton, and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.—Songs by Prof. J. W. Pope.

Union headquarters at Concert Hall, were crowded last evening by the friends of the Union cause, and the last rally of the campaign was a highly enthusiastic one. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Rev. James Prestley, D.D.

Vice-Presidents—Willard Leonard, David Fitzsimmons, Abner Stetler, John M. Killen, and James Orr.

Secretaries—John Crissman and Mark Emmons.

Lieutenant Samuel Harper was the first speaker, who briefly addressed the audience on the duty that was expected of them on the the coming morrow.

John A. Wills, Esq., formerly a resident of Indiana county, but now living in Washington, next addressed the meeting in a stron logical speech. His remarks were listened to with the greatest attention.

Hon. P. C. Shannon took the stand amidst great applause, and for upwards of an hour entertained the meeting with an eloquent and patriotic oration.

At the close of Mr. Shannon's address the following resolution was passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, we do so to meet at the polls to-morrow morning, and there remain *until the election is closed.*

Major D. L. Eaton followed in a brief address. The Major was warmly greeted by his old Pittsburgh friends, whom in times gone by he has so often delighted by his eloquence.

Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., closed the meeting with some of his characteristic speeches, which was vociferously applauded.

Prof. Pope, who has just returned from the east, favored the meeting with two of his popular songs, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the polls to-day.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Oil Region of Northern Kentucky

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dating from Portsmouth, Ohio, gives the following interesting description of the Northern Kentucky Oil Region:

I took my departure from the Ohio river at Ashland, and followed around the great natural basin, of which Grayson, Carter county, is nearly the centre, to Vanceburg, on the Ohio river, in Lewis county. By this route the reader will glace at Colton's large map of the State of Kentucky, he may see that a mountainous ridge is depicted thereon, from a point in the river a little above the mouth of the Scotto, passing southernly on the eastern side of Kinnickinnick, and extending through Morgan county easterly, so as to take into the basin the Little Sandy, Tygart's Creek, the East Fork, William's Creek, and some smaller streams, turning to the northward, and terminating on the river again, near the mouth of the Big Sandy. In various places, around the rim of this mountain circle, oil signs and oil itself, marked in the rocks and oozing from springs, are found. In some of them they have long been known to exist; though on this eastern rim the most prominent indications are above Louisa.

The city of Ashland, itself, situated in Boyd county, five miles below Catlettsburg, the county seat, and the same distance above Ironton, Ohio, enjoys a beautiful and commanding site on a high bluff of the Ohio river. It was laid out and built some ten years ago, in the expectation that the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, forming a direct line from the blue-grass region through North-eastern Kentucky, to the Ohio, would strike the river at that place. Streets were projected, hotels and stores built, a bank established, and a fine school house erected, first-class city set on foot, including mills, manufactories, and a large handsome brick edifice, intended for an elegant hotel. A coal oil distillery, of 400 barrels capacity, was erected, and worked for several years, but burned down just about the time Mother Earth commenced yielding her oleaginous treasures in such unprecedently rich profusion, rendering coal unnecessary and unprofitable. But the breaking down of the Lexington and Big Sandy project after the line had been graded nearly to Grayson, and ironed some twelve miles from Ashland, was a serious blow to the young city. Many of the beauties depicted in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" are evidenced in her grassy streets and abandoned buildings. But recently Cincinnati capital, enterprise and wealth have purchased the railroad and its franchises, and are preparing to mine and transport coal from the excellent bituminous treasures in the neighborhood of the Star Furnace. This praiseworthy enterprise has infused new life into Ashland, so that the dwellings are all filled, though old mills, factories and warehouses are in demand.

I pursued the line of the above railroad, and beyond, noting the geographical features and indications. The thick sandstone, so prevalent throughout the Western "Hanging Rock Coal Field," is beneath the surface in this part of the country, being surmounted by the shales, knobs, and slabs interlaminated among which are found the argillaceous ironstone and "kidney ores," and the two thick veins of coal which overlie the "cat-den rocks." In fact, the identical mineral carboniferous formation is thickest along this line—in other words, that the railroad passes between hills which crown the summit of the coal series. If this hypothesis be correct, wells would have to be pierced to an immense depth in order to reach the oil. South of Geasyson, however, and near Mount Sterling—in fact, wherever the points of contact between the sandstone formation and the limestone are near the surface, oil signs exist. Surface oil, oil springs, emissions of gas in the beds of streams, and other unmistakable indications common to the most favored oil regions, are found in the Valley of the Kinnickinnick, and on the tributaries of the stream from its entrances among the hills of the vergent or sub-carboniferous formation to its mouth. On the return of peace and general prosperity, a mighty impetus will be given to this district are doubtless destined to introduce a dense population and comparative wealth among these now almost solitary fastnesses.

"Kinney," a little principle of Lewis call their principal stream, would be a capital river where the Thames is dignified as Father, the Humber, is bubbed "noble," and the Ayr is considered a fairish river of fluvial magnificence. In times of high water it is navigable from its mouth to Laurel Creek, one of its principal branches. South of the main stream and west of Laurel, the 22,000 acre tract of land belonging to J. A. Drake, Esq., of your city, lies, on which oil has been discovered in various places, and which is beginning to attract much attention from capitalists and speculators in New York and elsewhere. I predict that steam pumps, derricks, and all the paraphernalia of such regions, will soon stud the rocky dells of "Kinney," and, by their unremitting clatter, scare away the few remaining wild animals now found in that region, and such of the Indians as may be classed "those savages still than they." But, in fact, the people of Lewis county are almost all loyal and order-loving. Of a voting population of 1,700, this county has sent 1,630 soldiers to battle for the integrity of the Union. Guerrilla raids and visitations are almost unknown—and no county better deserves from the authorities, such protection as true and loyal citizens are justly entitled to, from fitful or occasional ostrages.

At Vanceburg, two oil wells are in course of sinking. Years ago, salt water was made at this place; and strong brine wells, now out of use, exist in the vicinity. Four miles south of the town, a well was commenced, four years ago, on the property of Colonel Bruce, who has recently sold his place to a Boston gentleman. This boring was prosecuted to the depth of 158 feet, when the war broke out. Two strata of oil were penetrated.

From Vanceburg, I came by steamer, twenty-five miles, to this city, whence I transmit these hasty remarks. The subject is full of interest, and deserves to be treated with far more precision and detail, did time and chance allow. With your permission, I propose to do so in future.

News from the South.

Highly Important from North Carolina.

The Capture of Plymouth,

Our Gunboats Ascend Middle River and Descend Roanoke River on the City.

"WHERE WAS THE ALBEMARLE?"

From Richmond papers we learn that our troops have captured Plymouth, North Carolina. The *Enquirer* of November 3d, says: A special dispatch from near Plymouth, via Rocky Mount, North Carolina, dated on the 31st ult., says: "*After three days hard fighting* the enemy passed up Middle River and came down the Roanoke this morning. General Baker, commander of the garrison, fought until *the enemy's gunboats had passed our forts and dismounted all our guns in the harbor.* An evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss. Colonel Whitford acted with conspicuous bravery." As Middle River does not appear on the ordinary maps, and there may appear to be something of a paradox in the statement that gunboats went up one river and came down another, it is proper to state that there are three channels in the Roanoke at this point, separated by strips of land extending above Plymouth, the main channel passing by that place. Vessels ascending the middle channel would emerge above Plymouth, and thus be enabled to descend in the rear of the place. *Meantime, where was the Albemarle?*

The *Dispatch* of the same date has the following:

The enemy have, it appears, retaken Plymouth, North Carolina. It will be remembered that this place was stormed last Summer by Gen. Hoke, at the head of his brigade, and that, as a reward for his gallantry, he was promoted to the rank of Major General in the provisional army. The enemy, after three days' hard fighting, passed up Middle River, and on the 31st, came down the Roanoke towards the forts. Our troops in the two forts—one above and the other below Plymouth, on the Roanoke—were commanded by Gen. Baker, who fought until the upper fort had been passed and the lower one rendered useless by the dismounting of all the guns. We then evacuated the place, under heavy shelling from the enemy's guns. Our loss was slight. Plymouth is a place of comparatively little importance to us, except as a check to the enemy's gunboat operations in the interior of the State of North Carolina.

The *Examiner*, same date, says: There is an unofficial report that the small Confederate force under Colonel Hoke has evacuated Plymouth without loss of artillery or stores, and that the Yankees have taken possession of the abandoned town. Plymouth is a small place on Albemarle Sound. It is the place the Yankees last spring we nearly lost Drury's Bluff. Its capture was one of the chief glories of Gen. Bragg's reign. By the way, is not Gen. Bragg now in command somewhere on the coast of North Carolina?

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 4th, gives the following account of the capture of Plymouth and sinking of the Albemarle: The capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by the enemy is explained by the unaccountable, or at least insufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been principally the cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eight-oar men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and steamed up the river. On the way they found a small boat containing four of our men, in the river, stationed there as a picket guard, but all of them being asleep, they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth they found the Albemarle at her wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her, amidships, blew her up causing damage from which she soon sunk. Infantry was stationed on the wharf, who fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sunk, they captured the whole of them, but by this time the guns along the river had wounded. There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the sound, but the loss of the Albemarle opened the Roanoke river to them, and hence the fall of the town. Capt. Roberts, it is said, commanded the Albemarle. It is understood there were no lives lost on the Albemarle, and there were very few men on board at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

FROM EUROPE.

Additional News by the America.

The Franco-Italian Question.

Peace Negotiations Progressing Favorably.

NEW YORK, November 7.

In the details of the news by the America is following: The London *Post* says: The present auction sale of war material furnished to China and sent back, attracted considerable attention among the Rebel emissaries present. The sale comprised Whitworth guns and other war materials. The prices obtained were merely nominal.

A Turin dispatch says everything is quiet. All the Senators and Deputies have arrived. The tone of the journals is conciliatory. The Ministry made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the France-Italian Convention, and presented the Convention to the Chambers, believing its sanction to be henceforth a political necessity, and convinced that its benefits are immensely superior to its inconveniences.

The Paris *Constitutionalle* publishes an article, in which it is stated that the convention of September 15th having been conducted in good faith, its execution will be equally so. The same paper combats the exaggerations both of the Extreme Revolutionary party and those of the Ultra Conservative party. A pamphlet entitled "The Convention of the 15th of September," believed to be of semi-official origin has been published. The writer maintains there can be no doubt the conditions of the treaty will be loyally carried out, and that the object of the convention is to bring about a friendly understanding between Papacy and Italy as may allow of the solution of the great and fundamental question of Rome. The writer concludes: We are sufficiently acquainted with the sagacity of the holy father to be convinced he will give no pretext to turbulent spirits who will not fail to seek obstacles whereby the happy and speedy reconciliation of papacy and Italy may be prevented.

The first of the Russian Monitor fleet has made a trial trip. She averaged nine knots. All her appointments are satisfactory. Sweden has commenced a Monitor fleet.

NEW YORK, November 7.

The following is the latest by the City of Baltimore:

PARIS, October 26.—The Emperor has left for Nice. It is stated that a project is under serious consideration for a public subscription fund, to occupy the same position toward undertakings of general utility for the whole of France as is fulfilled by the works fund for the city of London.

The Bourse has again been unsettled. Rentes closed at 64f 10c—10c higher than yesterday.

BERLIN, October 26.—It is reported, on good authority, that Prussia recently demanded to continue the occupancy of Jutland after the conclusion of peace.

The semi-official provincial correspondence of to-day says: Peace negotiations are progressing most favorably. The final settlement of peace may be daily expected.

TURIN, October 26.—A meeting of about 500 Deputies took place yesterday. They expressed themselves unanimously in favor of the convention. The members of the Opposition will meet to-day. It is believed that the bill for the transfer of the capitol to Florence will obtain a large majority.

FARTHER POINT, November 7.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., and Londonderry on the 28th, passed this point *en route* for Quebec at half-past ten o'clock last night. The political news is unimportant. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 76,000 bales including 25,000 to speculators and 16,500 to exporters. The market opened very dull, and prices declined 1/2@1/8d, and remained active at the decline, which was partially recovered. American closed 1d lower. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 35d; middling Orleans, 32d; fair Mobiles, 34½d; middling Mobiles, 31½d; fair Uplands, 34d; middling Uplands, 31½d. No other commercial news received.

THE PIRATES ON THE COAST.

More Vessels Destroyed.

NEW YORK, November 7.

The bark Speedwell, Captain Dixon, reports being boarded by the pirate Chickamauga on the 21 inst.—lat. 40 30; long. 69 10—having a lady and child on board as passengers. The Speedwell was bound for Sisco, to be sold for gold. She was then allowed to proceed, after taking on board Captain Thompson and crew from the steamer Otterock, from Bangor for Georgetown, since reported abandoned. The schooner Goodspead, reported destroyed by the Tallahassee, was destroyed by the Chickamauga. The bark Victoria from Miragoane, reports on the 31st ult., lat. 36 long. 75 46, that they saw a vessel on fire, and was burnt to the water's edge. She was, supposed to be 300 tons burden.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Completion of the Monitor Camanche

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.

The monitor Camanche will be launched on the 14th inst. Dates from Australia to August 22d represent that the colonies were much excited on account of the determination of the home government to continue sending convicts there.

The New York Election.

Gen. Butler's Official Order.

Provisions Made to Keep the Peace.

Troops Placed Throughout the City.

Gunboats Stationed in the River.

Contemplated Riot by Rebel Refugees.

Butler will Punish Fraudulent Voting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Ample provisions have been made to meet the possibility of a riot to-morrow. Troops under General Butler's command are placed at convenient points, and gunboats are stationed in the North and East rivers. The authorities claim to be in possession of full details of a contemplated outbreak by rebel refugees. Dealers in fire arms say their sales of arms and ammunition have been quite large during the past four weeks; the principal ammunition sold being for revolvers. In Butler's order this morning, he announces that the troops are here for the purpose of preserving order at the election, and in no wise to make interference. He promises to detect and punish fraudulent voting after the election is over, and warns all evil-disposed persons against it. The appearance of the document has created some excitement among large numbers of rebel refugees in New York. It is supposed that Gen. Butler's appointment here is temporary, though nothing positively is known. The following was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 4, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 86.

Major General Benj. F. Butler, having been assigned to duty in this department, will take command of troops arriving here to meet the existing emergencies, and which will be put on service in the State of New York, subject to his orders. By command of

Major General DIX.

Five transports with troops arrived this morning.

Destruction of Steamboats.

Eight Government Transports Burned

Capture of Steamers by the Rebels.

Quite a large amount of steamboat stock has been swept from the waters within a few days past. General Webster, in command of Johnsonville, Tennessee river, ordered the destruction of the Government transports lying at that port to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. The following are the names of the boats that were lying in port at the time Gen. Webster's order was issued: Doane No. 2, Arcola, Duke, Goody Friends, Aurora, Mountain and J. B. Ford. They were all loaded with Government supplies, at the last accounts. It is reasonable to suppose, that their cargoes, as well as the boats, were destroyed. There were formidable batteries on the Tennessee river, between Johnsonville and Paducah prevented the wholesale destruction of the river. The Doane No. 2 was on her first trip, and cost $40,000, and owned by Captain John Kyle and Captain Holloway, of Cincinnati. The Arcola is owned in Louisville, and valued at $35,000. The Duke was probably worth $18,000 and is owned in Evansville. The Goody Friends is owned by David Gibson & Co., and Captain Murray, and valued at $25,000. The Aurora is also owned by David Gibson & Co., and valued at $40,000. The Mountaineer is a new boat on her first trip, and owned by Captain O. C. Simpson, of Cincinnati. The Rodolph is owned by David Gibson & Co., and Captain Hughes. The J. B. Ford belongs to the Government. We have no further particulars relative to the destruction of these boats, but suppose they were destroyed, and sunk and the upper works burned off. In that event the machinery can be recovered, which is very valuable. It is also reported that the rebels captured three of our vessels and 700 men in the transport, Major W. Cheesman, Captain Thad. Writhlin, while descending the same stream, trying to run by a rebel battery, had run on a sand-bar, and came on hard and was captured. The Captain's wife and daughter were on the boat with him. The Cheesman is owned by David Gibson & Co., of Cincinnati. The Venus and three barges were also captured by the same battery. The probability is they were also burned.

Captain Hugh L. White's new steamer James White was on Island No. 10, on the 31st ult. The White was valued at $120,000. The Dunleath is reported sunk at Island No. 67, in the Mississippi, and Rodolph near the mouth of the Illinois. The Dunleath is owned by David Gibson & Co. The Rodolph is a new boat worth $40,000 and owned by Capt. H. A. Jones, of Cincinnati. The White and Rodolph are partially insured in Cincinnati.

The following additional particulars of the capture of the Cheesman and Venus are furnished by Mr. Joseph A. Nighswander, a clerk of the latter boat, who has arrived at Louisville: We were crossing down Johnsonville, Tennessee River, on Sunday, on steamer Venus; were fired into with shell and musketry, both by the 2d and 3d batteries. The Venus was totally riddled by shell and musketry. She had three barges in tow; coming down light. Captain John Rodolph was killed on the Venus; four inches above the naval; most of the crew were killed; pilot saw three or four on deck and all, about eighteen soldiers on board belonging to Padneah; all killed except three; two escaped ashore and one run in the hull—a Lieutenant—and was captured; the pilot running the Venus ashore, the boat toward shore, after the gunboat surrendered, and jumped into the river and escaped, swimming to the opposite shore, and walked to Fort Donelson; he first saw the Cheesman, Captain Writhlin, and Pine Bluff 200 colored soldiers burnt all their stores and tents, and evacuated the place—retreating to Fort Donelson, fifteen miles. On the evening of the engagement, Capt. Allen's wife, the mate's wife (Mrs. Wm. Allen), and the chambermaid, and two families, consisting of two women and ten children, Mrs. Allen took coals on the thunderchief and waved it in token of surrender.

The Cheeseman came down half an hour behind the Venus. The third shell thrown in by the Rebels burst in the steam drum, and she shelled her till she struck the bank. At eleven o'clock they had thrown about thirty shells into her. At four o'clock, when the pilot left, she was not burned, but was being towed down stream by the gunboat Fifty-five was under five hours stead fire. At four o'clock she surrendered. Fifteen or fourteen of her crew were killed after surrendering. They threw them into the river, and some were killed in the water and some swam ashore. The bodies of a number of men were seen in a corn-field.

A dispatch from Louisville says the steamer Jennie Hubbs, bound from Cincinnati to Memphis, struck a reef and sunk at the foot of Big Eddy, at nine o'clock Sunday morning. The main deck is about ten inches out of water, and was lost. Sol. Woodson, Captain, and Capt. Fowler engaged a ferry-boat to take off her cargo and land it at New Albany. No lives were lost.

FROM MEXICO.

Juarist Leaders Going Over to Max

Telegraph Lines Between Mexico and the States.

Trouble Anticipated at Sonora.

NEW YORK, October 7.

Intelligence received to-day from Mexico states that Generals Cortinas, Sandoval, and other Juarist leaders in the Department of Matacoras have given in their adhesion for the Imperial Government. Gen. Messia, in the name of the Imperialists, had installed himself at Matamoras. The Juarist troops laying there also submitted to the new order of things. Telegraph lines are to be established between the leading cities of Mexico, communicating by way of Texas with the New York lines. Another line will connect Mexico with Havana and San Francisco. The forces lately under command of Gen. Ortega are said to be completely dispersed. Whole companies have voluntarily come to the Vera Cruz municipal authorities and tendered their arms.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says California officials express fears that French and Secessionists, refugees in Mexico, will endeavor to expel American miners from Sonora and thus create trouble between the two countries.

Proposal to Make Nassau a Free Port.

Rebels Bargaining with Maximilian.

The St. Albans Raiders to be Given Up.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The Bahama *Herald*, of October 26th, reports the arrival of the Banshee from Wilmington in forty-eight hours; also, that the steamers Horie and A. E. Fry got ashore outside of Charleston. Two others arrived safely. The papers of Nassau are debating the idea of declaring Nassau a free port, exacting an import of one and a quarter per cent. on all goods. The *Herald* publishes a full list of the rebel Government at Richmond, including the names of members of Congress to meet to-day.

A New Orleans letter says we have intelligence that indicates a bargain with Maximilian by the rebel leaders, tending to the purpose of the rebels to fly to Mexico, carrying what stores they can, and assist Maximilian to establish a power to absorb Texas and Northern Mexico, and thus found a new empire. Pierre Soule is the Vera Cruz, on his way to the City of Mexico. It is officially announced that Gen. Dobiado asked for safe conduct to Mexico, but was refused.

Montreal letters say of the trial of the St. Albans raiders: No one doubts that the decision of Judge Coursol will be in favor of the delivery of the prisoners. That such a decision should be reached is unquestionably the desire of the Canadian Government. The delivery of the prisoners may be delayed by writ of habeas corpus from a higher court of the Province.

New York papers contain little beside comments on the coming election. The advice to voters by the leading organs of the parties displays great confidence of a favorable result.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Our Armies.

Rebel Attempt to Surprise Our Pickets

The Enemy Surprised in Turn.

Brisk Skirmishes on Grant's Line

The Rebels Said to be Mining Under Our Works.

Promotions for Meritorious Service.

GALLANT NAVAL EXPLOIT.

Scarcity of Forage in the Shenandoah

NEW YORK, November 7.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special of the 6th says: About midnight last night the rebels attempted another attack on our pickets in front of Petersburg, but were themselves victims of the attack before regaining the abatis of their own works, and were severely punished. It is stated they massed their forces between Forts Morton and Warren, and at midnight marched against our lines. On encountering our pickets the latter retreated gradually toward their breastworks, firing rapidly as they fell back. Brigadier General Pierce, whose brigade occupies that portion of the line, anticipated a rebel manœuvre, and placed a strong force in front of the works along that portion of the line. As soon as our pickets succeeded in getting within this line of battle, and were placed to receive the rebels, those composing it opened upon the latter. For half an hour musketry firing between the men and the advancing rebels was terrific. The latter soon discovered they were out-manœuvered, and commenced falling back, but our skirmishers followed them. Meanwhile Forts Morton, Warren, Heil, Damnation, Chases and Dawes opened a terrific fire on the enemy's works to prevent their interference in favor of the skirmishers. We have not been able to learn the extent of the injury we have suffered, but it will hardly exceed 100 killed and wounded, while the enemy's loss must reach from 250 to 300.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
November 6. }

There was quite a lively time between the pickets on the left of the line Friday night, resulting in the loss of a few men on each side. Yesterday a good deal of artillery firing took place near the Jerusalem plank road, but without any result. Last night the pickets in the same vicinity opened fire shortly after dark, and kept it up sharply all night. At about 11 A. M. the rebels attempted to advance their picket line here to recover some ground which our men took last week, but our soldiers, being wide awake, made stern objections, and for an hour or two the exchange of compliments, in the shape of lead, was quite heavy. This is the old contested ground near what was called Fort Heil, where firing has been almost incessant and extremely hot for three months, for which reason the name of Damnation was given.

A citizen of Richmond arrived within our lines this morning, having left that city four days ago. He was in the liquor business, but fearing that his stock would be confiscated, and put pim in the army he concluded to take an unceremonious departure. He tells the old story of want and destitution in Richmond, of garrisons operating on the streets, and the high prices of the necessaries of life, etc. He also says the rebels in front of Petersburg are busily mining under our works, but at what point could not be ascertained. A strict guard is kept in the vicinity and no one allowed near the place, excepting those engaged in the work. No white labor is placed in his statements. All is quiet throughout the lines.

NEW YORK, November 7.

Specials from the Army of the Potomac say affairs on both sides of the James River continue quiet. Occasional demonstrations are made along the picket lines, resul

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING.
2. G. MORRISON COATES.
3. HENRY BUMM.
4. WILLIAM H. KERN.
5. BARTON H. JENKS.
6. CHARLES M. RUNK.
7. ROBERT PARKE.
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR.
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND.
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL.
11. EDWARD HAGLEY.
12. CHARLES F. READ.
13. ELIAS W. HALE.
14. CHARLES H. SHERINER.
15. JOHN WISTER.
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY.
17. DAVID W. WOODS.
18. ISAAC BENSON.
19. JOHN PATTON.
20. SAMUEL B. DICK.
21. EVERARD BIERER.
22. JOHN P. PENNYPACKER.
23. EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

The Great Struggle.

Not in the history of the Republic has the sun risen on a day so momentous as this. The question to be decided is no more nor less than—*Shall the Nation live?* That such a question should be brought to trial, involves, it must be confessed, the strangest of inconsistencies—the blackest of crimes. It is not more strange, however, that there should be men bad enough to join hands with traitors to the Government, than that the Rebellion should have been organized. No condition was ever yet so peaceful or perfect that the spirit of evil did not manifest itself in disobedience and conspiracy.

Thus, to-day, the Nation finds itself in the culminating struggle for existence—a struggle not less in the North than the South.

He who to this morning's dawn has remained undecided on which side he, as an elector, will act, must be left to take counsel of his judgment and conscience. Argument would be lost on the man who has already joined the ranks marshalled under the McCLELLAN banner.

At this stage of the case, therefore, we can only address a few words to those who go forth to do their duty as they well understand it, under the Banner of the Union. A better cause or graver responsibilities, men never had to animate them to action. The prospect glows with encouragement, amounting as nearly to absolute certainty as ever attended any event not yet transpired. Although fraud, forgery—proven and confessed—and every device that bad men, exhaustless in iniquitous resources, can invent, have been summoned in aid of the Chicago ticket, we nevertheless believe it will not prevail, but that the government will be sustained and the Republic saved.

Union men of ALLEGHENY, of PENNSYLVANIA! Do your duty the day through. Be unceasingly on the alert everywhere. It is a solemn duty. The very gravity of the occasion appeals to you as no pen can write or tongue speak. All day, then,—every hour, every moment,—press forward, relaxing not an inch, asserting your rights—the rights of your doubly-sacred cause—whenever and however assailed,—taking no step backward, quailing before nothing!

There is victory in store for you—such a victory as never yet rewarded faithful services nor gladdened the heart of the Christian Patriot!

Shall Slavery Die?

There can be no doubt that Slavery will be more or less affected by the result of the election to-day, and there is equally no doubt of the duty of the people to consider that they vote either for its destruction or perpetuation, according to the men they vote for for the two highest offices in their gift. It is useless to mask the issue. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN subjugates the rebellion by destroying its cause, which all rebeldom declares to be slavery. The election of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN secures the success of the rebellion and the vindication and perpetuation of slavery, or it will result in the reconstruction of the Union under the JEFF DAVIS Constitution, which is based upon slavery. In any view that may be taken of MCCLELLAN's election, slavery will be perpetuated. The Copperheads have made it one of the issues, and they are in fact more sensitive upon that subject than upon the salvation of their country.

Let every man hesitate to-day before he casts his vote, and consider well whether he wants the monstrous wrong forever established in the land. Let him determine whether slavery will hereafter permit our free institutions to flourish. Let him remember that this war has been a contest between freedom and slavery, and then ask himself whether a glorious right and a damnable evil can live henceforth in fellowship. Let every man who hates slavery contribute one blow to its destruction to-day. Never before have the people had an opportunity to vote as it were, directly against the fearful evil. They have it to-day, and let them strike heavy death-dealing blows upon the shackles which bind four millions of human beings in the most abject servitude. Remember that we have too long delayed the vindication of the great Declaration of Independence, and that it is our duty to vote so that at the close of this day we may rejoice in the national reaffirmation of the glorious truth that all men are born free.

Stand Firm—Yield not an Inch!

Too many of those who to-day will support the Union cause at the polls, have been soldiers in the ranks, and faced the enemy too frequently not to know how much depends on standing firm, yielding not an inch of ground. This resolute steadiness is as necessary at the polls as in the face of the enemy. The struggle in the latter case, though sanguinary, is not more important than the civic struggle to-day, where to be unyielding and faithful is to secure the final victory.

THE Copperheads declare the war for the Union a failure. The Rebellion must therefore be a success. MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON represent this idea.

"So Much Politics."

"There is so much politics in the papers now that we don't want to read them." We have heard this expression of dissatisfaction several times recently, and have concluded that there is a difficulty somewhere outside of "the papers." It must have occurred to most people that a tremendous blow has been struck at the very existence of our country, by a Rebellion greater and more flagrant than we have ever read of in the whole history of nations. For nearly three years our Army and Navy have been exerting themselves to the very utmost to quell this insurrection, and to bring civil war to a termination. Meantime, a body of men, disloyal to the Government, have organized themselves under the title and superscription of the Democratic Party, to decry the Government, and to denounce and misrepresent every measure for the suppression of the Rebellion. As the day of election for a President and Vice-President of the United States draws near, this body of politicians grew defiant and speak treason from the street corners as flippantly as if sympathy with Rebels were a virtue or a necessity. They go further—they counsel revolution and insurrection at the North. Peace and order loving citizens have resolved upon peaceable measures for resisting this movement, and have thought that the legitimate place to do this is at the polls, content to abide by the decision of the majority, whatever that may be. The enemies to the Government and the people threaten that under any circumstances the land must be steeped in the blood of the men, women and children whose relatives are in the distant battlefield fighting for the Union. They threaten that in any event, let the election terminate as it may, peace must be declared with Rebels, and the Constitution must be violated and its authority transcended to give JEFF. DAVIS the privilege of saying on what conditions this Republic shall continue its existence. And all this in order that a party of revengeful politicians—men who have first revolutionized their party and who now desire to revolutionize the Nation, shall be acknowledged as a power in the State and their leaders installed in public office whether the people will or no. They have, in short, undertaken to fight JEFF. DAVIS' cause on Northern soil. They have invited characterless men—murderers, thieves and robbers to Northern soil to depredate upon the life and property of our citizens. Such men as Governor SEYMOUR from their exalted positions issue proclamations calling upon the people to resent a man of straw. First they belie the people and the popular cause, and slander the Government, then on the basis of these slanders—of these falsehoods—call upon the people to rise in their might. We are in danger from these movements, and we endeavor day by day to enlighten the people upon these subjects, pointing them to the necessity of preparation and to the path which the duty of the patriot points out. We even counsel Union men wherever we can reach them to go to the polls where they have a right to vote, and to deposit their ballots in support of the Government and the entire Union. This is not politics. It is the cause of the country. This is no mere party movement. It may by reason of long custom in the manner of approaching elections assume the style of a political canvass, but it is in reality the struggle of a great Republic to perpetuate its existence against its enemies, who desire to hand it over to monarchy and despotism. As well accuse the gallant men in the field of being engaged in politics while marching against the foe. Be not deceived. The crisis now upon us is one which involves the life or death of the nation—the blotting out or the perpetuation of happiness at home and the prospect of Peace abroad. The way to ignore the war—to forget it—is to unite with loyal men in one resistless phalanx, and march with our faces to the foe and sweep him before us. If this can be done to any extent at the ballot-box, let it be done; but if our duty performed there fails to end the task, them "march on" be our motto. It may not be necessary to go to Virginia to fight. Copperheads have invited their friends, the Rebels, to nearer ground, and you may have to unite in the *political* defense of your homes, your lives, and your liberties. Be not disturbed about "so much politics."

Allegheny Arsenal.

We were pleased, as all loyal citizens must have been, to learn from the *Post* this morning that in Captain HARRIS we have a faithful and uncompromisingly loyal officer in command at the Allegheny Arsenal. In the fact that he has provoked the wrath of the Copperheads, is proof that he has been doing his duty. We knew something of the fidelity and capacity of Captain H. before, and we are particularly pleased to record this proof of the fact that in sending him here, the Department sent the right man to the right place.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* declares that its party will not pay pensions to our gallant soldiers who have been disabled, nor to the widows and orphans of those who have been killed in the war for the Union; but that the disabled Rebels will ever be the object of their tender regard.

THE Chicago party is for a Union "on the basis of the Federal States," such as is guaranteed by JEFF. DAVIS' Constitution. The Constitution of WASHINGTON says, "We, the people," and our Union is of the people.

THE Copperhead party is called the peace party, while it is known to be the most disorderly we have ever had in this country. It is for peace at the South and for disorder at the North.

UNION or disunion, freedom or slavery, national greatness or national ruin, a glorious Government or no Government at all: Vote upon these questions as freemen.

YOUR vote this day can never be recalled. Cast it in such a way that you will never regret it, nor give your children cause to blush for it.

IF you love your soldiers, and desire to see them supported in their noble efforts to crush the Rebellion, vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

IF you do not want the Government to pass into the hands of VALLANDIGHM & Co., vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

IF you want the public faith maintained and the National loans secured, vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

IF you do not want to have foreign intervention, vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

Don't Open the Proxy Vote.

At the October election many votes were lost, by the inadvertence of those who held proxies in opening them before they were placed in the hands of the election officers. All proxy votes must be handed to the election officers *sealed* as they left the hands of the soldiers in the army. The outside of the envelope containing such vote, is or must be marked "*Soldier's Vote.*" Hence there is no necessity of opening the same until it reaches the hands of the election officers, who are the persons deputed in the law to remove such ballots from the envelopes. The importance of precaution in this matter will at once be understood when it is clearly known that all envelopes containing proxy votes, if opened before they reach the election officers, will be rejected.

THERE is no crime in the history of human wickedness, to be compared with the infamy of digging up the dead soldiers of the Union from their martyr graves in Virginia, *and making them vote against the cause which they died to sustain*; as Governor Seymour's "friends" have just done in the Army of the Potomac.

General Intelligence.

Over four hundred different experiments have been made to cure South American beef, so as to make a marketable article. A company has been formed in Monte Video to lessen the expense of the experiments and to prepare specimens for trial in Europe. The last mail has brought the results. No success whatever has attended the efforts. The article forwarded has been rejected by the French navy, by the hospitals, and everywhere. It seems that the process destroys the life of the meat. An American, Mr. Morris, of New York, has just begun a new system here, but the success of the plan is yet to be known. A process by which half a cent a pound could be saved would yield an annual income of millions of gold dollars.

The jury, in the case of the railroad collision on Monday evening, on the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad, gave a verdict that said collision was in the main attributable to the want of capacity and reprehensible carelessness and disobedience of the rules and regulations and time table of said railroad company, by George Lamb, an engine driver of the locomotive "Clinton."

An Indianapolis letter says: Col. Warren's bounty jumpers, with their agents, were paraded through the streets, and will be sent off to the front. It was a rich procession; a big negro led the van, ringing a bell. The agents followed, handcuffed, and tied, two by two, to a long chain, with a big placard on their backs; then followed the jumpers, also placarded—the whole escorted by a band playing the "Rogues March," and an armed guard.

The Galena, upon which General McClellan took refuge during his celebrated battle, is at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. She comes for repairs. Though General McClellan "didn't remember" whether or no he was on board of her, the log book of the vessel shows that himself, the Prince de Joinville, and several bottles of old whisky were on board her during the entire time that the battle was raging.

M. Du Chaillu writes from Africa that he has shipped a batch of gorillas to the British Museum, among them a live one. He expects to be absent two years.

A Boston firm has just put into operation at Fisherville, New Hampshire, a factory which transforms poplar wood into "Excelsior" for filling mattresses at the rate of two tons per day.

A man in Johnston, Vermont, set a trap for bears that were troubling his sheep; and going out early one morning found a "varmint" caught. He rushed for his rifle, fired, and killed a black sheep of his own flock.

A Massachusetts colored regiment, just paid off, sent home by the Express Company above $65,000, or nearly $80 a man on the average. The pay received by a private for his thirteen months' service was $181, and out of that had to be deducted an average of about $30 for extra clothing, worn out in excessive fatigue duty, the amount of various little losses of arms and equipments, and sutler's bills varying from $10 to $20 each. This remittance came from men, many of whom have been chattels, whom Northern Democrats (?) launt and ridicule as worthless, improvident and unable to take care of themselves. They have proved that they can fight. They are now proving that they can manage their own economical affairs.

The total subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan to October 30th, foot up $81,967,500; to the new Seven-thirties, $57,003,850.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have just passed an ordinance providing that the bounty for volunteers credited to the city shall be as follows: For one year men, $150; for two years men $300, and for three years men $450, and enrolled citizens formerly substitutes, $100, $200 and $300.

The Louisville *Journal* states that there were 63,323 hogsheads of tobacco sold in that city during the year which closed on November 1st, and the stock now on hand is 7,931. The increase of sales over last year is 28,610 hhds.

Some years ago the celebrated stallion Commodore was imported to this country by John Minor Botts, at a cost of $24,000. He was sold a few days ago at auction in Lexington, Ky., for $805. The horse is seventeen years old.

A wife in San Francisco lately put in a petition for a divorce in the court on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The court wouldn't admit the plea because almost every married man was liable to the same imputation. Did you ever?

At a recent funeral at Honolulu, the procession consisted of one hundred and forty-four females, all dressed in black skirts, with white waists and straw hats, tastefully trimmed, and a black ribbon around the middle, below over the shoulders crossed with a rosette at the waist, there were several native marshals on horseback, wearing the same gaudy sashes.

There is at St. Etienne, in France, a young lady, eighteen years of age, affected with a rare, though not unparalleled infirmity. She is double jointed in the shoulder, and by a movement, but seen perfectly well at night and in complete darkness.

Personal.

Mrs. Francis L. Clayton, now in Maine, enlisted in the army at St. Paul, Minnesota, with her husband, in 1861, and fought by his side till he was killed in the battle of Stone River. She was in eighteen battles; once a prisoner; three times wounded—in hand, hip and knee; and at her husband's death made known her sex to her General and was discharged. After that she walked ninety three miles, from Lexington to Louisville, bare-headed and barefooted, tracking her way in the snow.

Rev. Irah Chase, D. D., died at Newton Centre, on Tuesday, aged 71 years. His last public act was in June last, at the laying of the corner stone of the new building for the Theological Institution at Newton.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "A gentleman just from Nashville informs us that Horatio Seymour, Jr., of Buffalo, has been spending some time in and around Nashville, hunting after soldiers' votes for Little Mac, and that he has had a very lonesome time of it, except on one occasion. Then the convalescents in one of the hospitals, from pure love of fun, mischief and purposes, chased him out in great precipitancy. The authorities had to protect him from the indignation of the soldiers. He couldn't want a dry goods box to accommodate all he obtained."

The Niagara Falls *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says: "A son of Price, the rebel General who has caused so much trouble in Missouri, was here Saturday. Making a too free display of his pistol in a dispute with a hack driver, he was invited to visit Justice Samways. Justice Samways informed Mr. Price during the interview that it had not yet become a fashion in this quarter to settle such little disputes by flourishes of pistols, and held him to appear on Monday for examination. In the meantime Price settled the matter with the hackman and left for New York Sunday evening. Price claims to be a rebel officer, who has left the South on account of dangers from bushwhackers in his section of the state."

Lieut. Cushing, now in Washington, is a young man about the same age of Gen. Custer, and resembles him in size and complexion. He has been duly congratulated on his success in destroying the "Town of Albemarle Sound." The launch on which he operated while destroying the Albemarle was sunk by the body of water raised by the explosion of the torpedo, the Lieut. and one man only escaped, out of thirteen. The Secretary of the Navy will recommend to Congress a vote of thanks to Lieut. Cushing and that he be promoted one grade, to a lieutenant commander, he will be immediately placed in command of one of our new first class gunboats.

On Friday afternoon, Stephen Viccla, proprietor of the Southampton House, Philadelphia, was shot dead by David Gregory, a soldier.

A world of gossip is afloat concerning Chas. Windsor, the absconding teller of the Mercantile Bank, New York, some of it no doubt true, but the greater part, doubtless, false. It is certain, however, that in a variety of ways he was a very fast man. His extravagant tastes were proverbial, and it always was a mystery to his more immediate friends, at Tarrytown, Staten Island, where the money came from to pay for his fast horses and other luxuries which his salary as a bank cashier could never meet. His immediate family consists of a wife and daughter. He has two brothers-in-law. One of these, it is said, attempted to take his own life with the same weapon Windsor did, while the other got a severe cut in the hand in trying to take a razor from him. Misfortunes never come single.

Hon Ezekiel Whitman, now of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, for many years Chief Justice of Maine, 80 years of age, will this year cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. As a member of Congress from Maine, forty-five years ago, he voted against the admission of Missouri as a slave State, and now votes in favor of freedom through the Union as he did then.

More Important than the Fall of Richmond.

The fate of the rebellion is to be decided by this election. It is more important than the fall of Richmond, or any possible victory in the field. If the Government is supported the rebellion falls. We do not believe it possible for it to make another rally. It cannot put its slaves in the field without disaster, and it is reduced to the last straits when it even talks of such a thing. And now, when hundreds of thousands of our brave boys have laid down their lives, and done it willingly and heroically, to bring the war to this point—Democrats as well as Republicans—is it not a shame and a sin that a great party, declaring the stupendous lie that the war is a failure, proposes to yield all that we have gained, and bargain for a peace which shall prostrate the Nation before the most causeless and wicked rebellion that was ever organized against a good Government and against Christian progress and civilization? The sacred blood which has soaked so many battle fields cries out against this outrage.

EVERY merchant and other business man in the city should make his arrangements to-day, so as to give all the time he possibly can spare, both to himself and to those in his employ, to devote to the election. Give one day to your country.

Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee—An Incident.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

Let me have a corner to narrate an incident which occurred in the cars, on the Boston and Troy Railroad, a day or two since. I was returning from the beautiful and classic valley where Williamstown, Mass., lies, with its noble college, Williams, and was enjoying the scenery in view from Eagle Bridge Station, where all of the spires of the Green Mountains loom up with "the deep dark blue of ocean," almost, contrasting so finely with the various shades and colors of nearer hills, when my attention was attracted by the entrance of eight or nine young men, evidently full of life and animation. I soon overheard them talking about a political meeting they had been attending the night before, and of the humor, wit, pathos and power exhibited by "Colonel Montgomery." Learning that he was a refugee from Mississippi, that he had been a planter, and had become an abolitionist, I was only too glad to be introduced to him. From him I learned that he had been engaged in the recent canvass in our own State, and had now come to New York to say a word for Mr. Lincoln and the Republican cause. He spoke earnestly, as a man who had seen and known the abominations of slavery, and who looked forward to a glorious future, for his native State and for the South generally. He was only the idea that those who were locations which are or would soon be seeking purchasers at five and six dollars per acre, could on twenty acres of land, properly cultivated, realize in a very short time a competence, and that, in that region, as soon as the war should be over, the most inviting field for enterprise would be opened—far exceeding anything the West had ever offered.

The young men accompanying the Colonel, I found were a section of the Union Glee Club, of Troy, New York, young men in business in Troy, who had given up their business for the time being to advance the cause of the Union at this most important crisis.

But to my incident. Hearing that I was from Pittsburgh, one of the young men, with a peculiar earnestness of manner, asked me if I knew Mr. Weyman—oh, yes, said I, they are all deeply interested in the care of the soldiers.

Very well do I know that, said he. For it was through the attention, and the kindness of the S. Subsistence Committee, that my own brother's life was saved. Please to give my most grateful thanks to them, for their kindness to me, and especially to my brother. Write it down, said I, lest I forget the names, here on the margin of this glee song pamphlet, and here I transcribe what he wrote in a beautiful hand, notwithstanding the jolting of the cars.

"John P. and George C. Andres, formerly members of the 12th regiment, New York State volunteers, send greeting to Mr. and Miss Weyman, and other ladies of the Committee, praying God to bless and protect them for their tender care, which through the blessing of God was the means of preserving a life so dear to the loved ones at home. We are all well, and may God always grant the same blessing to you and prevent all efforts of traitors at home and abroad to desolate our glorious land as they would. Need I tell you that it made my heart leap for joy to feel that the noble and noble efforts of our Subsistence Committee, one of the true glories of Pittsburgh, were thus appreciated and honored? Let me add another, and that this young man said: "Tell Rev. Mr. Johnson that the young man he so kindly and so earnestly prayed for and with, and that seemed so soon like to be taken from us, has in a great measure recovered, and is now occupied in our Troy Post Office, and that we hope he may yet recover his full strength. When your noble band of young ladies and gentlemen grow a little weary and disheartened in their noble and most self-denying work, if they ever do, and your liberal-hearted people feel as if the claim upon them was almost too severe, if ever such thoughts do come, just call to mind the thanksgivings and prayers which are rising from so many family altars, and grateful hearts, over the whole land, as they think of Pittsburgh and the glorious Subsistence Committee, and hold on in their grand work till the end.

And here, if I have not wearied out your patience, let me speak of another incident that occurred to me three days previous to the one above mentioned. I was passing through the station house at the railroad depot at the termination of the Great Pennsylvania Central Road in West Philadelphia. I saw a soldier washing the hands of a comrade who had a ball through his shoulder, evidently disabling his left limb. As I went up to speak to him I found him intelligent, sober, unassuming, and refined in his feelings. To my amazement I found he had virtually to beg his way across the city in the street cars, or would have had to do so if a lady had not slipped forty-five cents into his hand, and that he would have had to enter the cars supperless if it had not been that another compassionate lady had given him money. As I turned to the noble man who was so willing to share with a comrade his little pittance so dearly earned, I found that he was a discharged soldier, and could not walk without crutches, and could not even wash his hands with me with his right hand. Said he, I was before I enlisted one of the stoutest men in Ontario county. I fell a victim to the Rheumatism has used me up. I could not help thinking of Kossuth's "unnamed dumb gods." Will you permit me to tell you that my whole burned with shame for my country, as Philadelphia, with all that she has done, with that noble man, George H. Stuart, Esq., at the head of the Christian Commission leading in it, that it could be possible that even one such case should occur? and I thanked God in my heartiest manner that it was simply true that a soldier coming by rail from either East or West could not get through our Smoky city without his wants being carefully attended to. God bless the noble men who have so long presevered in this godlike work. Of course, these noble men were all hoping to reach home so as to vote for Mr. Lincoln and uncle Stephens and Sam done. As we approached the city the kind man passed through the cars to ascertain the feelings of the passengers as to the coming election. Here is the result as announced by him:

Lincon	37
McClellan	31
Neutral	3
Allens	3
Jeff Davis	2

One of the employees of the road, who seemed to be dejected and venerous man, said that in six weeks there had not been one single case of like nature, where McClellan had had a majority of votes.

I hear many earnest inquiries as to the vote of Pennsylvania. Will not all our friends in Allegheny county and vicinity turn out and vote early? Will not every loyal and true citizen of the State shall be polled for Mr. Lincoln? I shall thrill the hearts of the whole people of the land.

J. S. T.

"Strategy" of a Cincinnati Merchant.

The New York *Economist* says Mr. L. C. Hopkins, a Cincinnati merchant, came into the New York market some time in June last, when prices were nearly or quite at the highest point they have touched since February last, and purchased something like half a million dollars worth of goods, more or less, at thirty days credit, purely on speculation, as is evident from the fact that they were held in this market. Before the time expired, the market began to "show weakness," and so did he.—Leading brokers were employed," who urged them to sell out, saying "the bear is on," the market rates, but without being able to "show off" any considerable amount, and the remainder, which constituted the principal part of the original purchase, was at once thrown into the New York auctions" and sold—not (as we are assured) "at an actual advance on first cost," in fact, at an actual loss of at least $50,000. The effect of the sales, in the weak condition of the market, was to produce a general disposition to throw goods into auction, and prices declined 5 per cent.

We hear that Mr. Hopkins did actually buy at the time the market was at the lowest point of the month, for goods, which have advanced since about ten per cent, so that the balance of trade is largely against him as the case stands to day. To make the matter clear, it appears from the best information that we can obtain, that he sold $500,000 worth of goods at a loss of not less than ten per cent., which is $50,000, and that he bought $125,000 worth which have advanced not more than 12½ per cent, which is a little over $15,000, so that the "change of base" has cost him as the market now stands about $35,000.

Hark from the Toombs!

The Cleveland *Dispatch*, a seven by nine Copperhead sheet, blows the following inspiring blast on its mosquito trumpet:

"How is it with our noble standard bearer? Who are the men who follow the leadership of the gifted and illustrious McClellan? Statesmen, writers and soldiers rally to him. Such men as Cass, Seymour, Fillmore, Curtis, Hilliard, Winthrop, Reverdy Johnson, Gen. Morgan, Sherman, Toombs; *in truth, the best men of all parties in the land, not debauched by Abolitionism.*"

The gallant Sherman has no place in this catalogue, but the *Dispatch* is welcome to the rest. But why did our contemporary name Toombs alone of the armed rebels? Why did it not include in its list Jeff. Davis, Robert E. Lee, Herschell V. Johnson, Alexander H. Stephens, George N. Sanders and Jacob Thompson? Don't they all support "the gifted and illustrious McClellan" just as enthusiastically as Toombs and Morgan?

THE SONS OF LIBERTY ALLIES OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Col. Jacquess, who, in company with Mr. Gilmore, visited Richmond last spring, and had an interview with Jeff. Davis, was in this city yesterday. In an account of his conversation with Mr. Davis, he says: "It was in the presence and from Mr. Davis's own lips that I learned of the existence of such an order as the Sons of Liberty at the West, and that the main reliance of the rebels for success was upon the divided North." Colonel Jacquess also said that, contrary to the general opinion, Jeff. Davis appears to be in good, firm health; that all the weight of the Southern Confederacy would never crush him. It just develops his indomitable pluck of will as it feeds the intense fires of ambition for empire, which dazzles him.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY ON AN ARMISTICE.—NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Charleston *Mercury*, of a recent date, says: "President Davis, who has been opposed to any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable the people to lay in a large amount of supplies. The deserters from our service will then be glad to return, in order to receive their pay and as honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of two hundred thousand veterans. Then, if hostilities are resumed, the South is sure of success. Therefore, we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped, by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.

Rebel Cruelties to Prisoners.

We have, from time to time, been grieved with the tales of horror—of terrible sufferings, on the part of our soldiers who, by the misfortunes of war, had fallen into the hands of the Rebels. All these are more than confirmed by the "Narrative of Privations an I Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers while prisoners of war in the hands of the Rebel authorities, being the report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission; with an appendix containing the testimony." This is an octavo volume of 282 pages. All the evidence presented therein was taken under oath. Prisoners state that it was a usual occurrence with them when taken, to be deprived of all blankets, haversacks, canteens, money, valuables of every kind, extra clothing, and in some cases the last shirt and drawers, before they are sent to the prison where they were to remain. The marches to such prisons were made weary and painful, often under a torrid sun, many falling helpless by the way. In one case the rations for five days under such circumstances was thirteen crackers. The Rebel authorities never remove any filth; leaving prisoners' quarters in a condition of corruption too vile for description. No soldier was provided from the summer sun except such as the prisoners could extemporize with their coats. One case is described thus: "Very few had shoes of any kind, not two thousand had coats and pants, and those were late comers. More than one half were indecently exposed, and many were naked." A case is stated of a prisoner who came from Sherman's army, named Roberts who while washing himself near the "dead line" rolling, dipped on the clayey bottom, falling with his head just outside of the line. This was death, as by an order from General Winder, any guard who should shoot a Union prisoner outside of the "dead line" was entitled to a furlough. About two a day were shot under such circumstances, some being cases of suicide, brought on by mental depression or physical misery, the poor fellows throwing themselves, or madly rushing outside the line.

Letters from friends and relatives at the North, after accumulating for months, were brought to the prisoners and offered to them at ten cents each, and one poor fellow saw among a lot offered to him, three from his parents but not having the money to pay for them they were taken back, and he never saw them again. A witness says:

"I carry this message from one of my companions to his mother: 'My treatment here is killing me, mother, but I die cheerfully for my country.'"

We select a few extracts from the testimony:

Private Wm. D. Forte, 9th New York cavalry says:

There was no name for our hunger. When a bone would be thrown away by some, it would be seized upon by others, and boiled to get something out of it.

Private Geo. Dingman, 27th Michigan, who was at Belle Isle, testifies:

I saw the rations the rebel guards got; they were four times as much as ours; they got the same kind of bread, and meat, but they could help themselves out of the bag.

* * * * *

During January the men would run all night to keep warm, and in the morning I would see men lying dead—from three to six or seven; they were frozen; this was nearly every morning I was there; the men would run to keep warm, and then lie down and freeze to death; we made an estimate, and found that seventeen men died a night from the exposure and cold, on an average.

If I were to sit here a week I couldn't tell you half our sufferings.

Private Chas. H. Allen, 16th N. Y., testifies as to Belle Isle:

"I was hungry, pretty nearly starved, all the time."

Private Frank Eichelberger, Co. A, 8th Kansas, was in prison at Richmond, and testifies as to food:

"It did not satisfy hunger; my appetite was never satisfied, and my health declined rapidly."

Private Daniel McMann, 43d N. Y., prisoner on Belle Isle, testifies:

"I suffered from cold very much, and so did the men around me; had a cold rain storms; some men froze to death in the night. It was not much better in the tents. I saw men carried out of the tents in blankets, dead; saw this myself; don't know as I suppose they died mostly from hunger and cold. My guards were not hungry, for they would sometimes throw bread into the prisoners; have picked it up myself; it was made of corn-meal—not a coarse meal. I saw a man kill a dog and eat part of it, and he sold the rest of it; I got some."

Private Walter S. Smith, 48th New York, prisoner in Libby, testifies:

Some laid out in the snow and frost; I laid on the ground; the men that had laid out, some had blankets and some had none. Some froze to death, many had their feet frozen; all that slept out suffered from cold some in tents suffered from cold.

I saw men that had frozen to death in the night; I saw in seven or eight times.

Lieut. Col. Farnsworth, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, testifies as to Belle Isle:

The prison occupied by prisoners is about six acres, enclosed by a stockade three (3) feet in height; within this space were confined as many as ten thousand (10,000) prisoners. The most comfortable quarters for the prisoners is low, sandy, barren waste, exposed in summer to a burning sun without the shadow of a single tree; and, in winter, to the damp and cold winds up the river, with a few miserable tents, in which, perhaps, one-half (½) the number were protected from the night fogs of a malarious region. The others lie on the ground in the open air. One of them said to me, 'We sleep like pigs, lying in winter, and take turns who has the inside of the row.'"

In the morning, the row of the previous night was plainly marked by the bodies of those who were sleeping on in their last sleep.

Private Hiram J. Neal, 4th Maine, was prisoner at Belle Isle, and testifies:

Saw many with frozen feet carried off; in one morning saw eleven corpses, three lying in stiff. Near 1st of January, deaths occurred eight or ten in twenty-four hours, principally in the night. I attribute the cause of these deaths to have been exposure and starvation.

Rations not sufficient to satisfy hunger; walked up one night, and found myself knawing my coat sleeve. Used to dream of having something good to eat.

Lieut. Hammond, of the Ringgold Cavalry better known to Libbians as "Old Imboden"), was at the sick, which is constructed on the outside of the building. From the upper tier of the sides boards are removed for the purpose of light or ventilation. The guard below caught sight of Lieut. Hammond's hat through this opening, and fired. The ball entered the side, far below the opening, showing that the guard was intent upon striking his man; but a ball gave the bullet an upward turn, and it passed through Hammond's ear and hat-brim. From the position he was in, there is little wonder that have been struck in the breast.

The attention of the officer was called to it, but he only laughed, and said, "The boys were in want of practice." The guard, when then questioned about it, said: "He had made a bet he would kill a damned Yankee before he came off guard." There was not the least attention paid by the commander of Libby prison to this deliberate murder.

For a man to find, on waking that his comrade by his side was dead, was an occurence too common to be noted. I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital and battle-field, but the daily scenes in Camp Sumter exceeded in the extremity of misery all my previous experience. A witness testified: The work of burial is performed by our own men, under guard and orders, twenty-five bodies per detail. Each in a single pit without head-boards, and the sad duty performed with indecent haste. Sometimes four in a pit. Men were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of firewood, and I have known them quarred over a dead body for the job.

Testimony of Nelson D. Ferguson, 8th New York Cavalry, testifies:

No one can appreciate, without experience, the condition of the officers in the prison during the twelve days of my stay. Their faces were pinched with hunger. I have seen an officer, standing by the window, gnawing a bone like a dog. I asked him "what do you do it for?" His reply was, "it will help fill up." They were constantly complaining of hunger. There was a sad and insatiable expression of the face impossible to describe.

These instances are only a few out of hundreds which are recorded, and present a terrible contrast with the conduct of our Union soldiers to Rebel prisoners at the North. Such are the results of that barbarism which is born of human slavery and serfdom. The argument of this array of horrifying facts is simply this, that the loyal people of this nation must labor more earnestly for the upholding of the government in its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. Let all this shameful objections be sunk in the resolve to do or die. At all events let us see to it that the nation is preserved to Union and Liberty.

HUNTER ATTACKED BY CROWS.—A gentleman of this city went hunting a few days since, and not finding any better game, he took a shot at a lot of crows that were cawing in the woods. He wounded one of the birds in the wing, and when it fluttered to the ground, the gentleman picked it up. The hurt bird flustered and cried most piteously, when suddenly the whole flock came to its assistance and made an attack on the hunter. They fluttered about his head and picked and scratched him with such violence that he was obliged to defend himself with a stick, and was at last compelled to let the wounded crow go, and to beat a retreat.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

"GUNBOAT MCCLELLAN."—A gentleman in Boston has a document from Gen. McClellan, dated on board the gunboat Galena, on the day of the battle of Malvern Hill. We trust the gentleman will deem it his duty, under the circumstances, to give the paper to the public, as the McClellan papers generally deny that their candidate took refuge in a gunboat on that eventful day, when, by the valor and skill of other men, the desperate assaults of the rebels were repulsed with terrible loss to the assailants.

We implore merchants, mechanics and laborers to arrange their business with timely care so that they can vote as early as possible to-day but vote any way before going to your regular employments. *Make no business engagements that shall disable you from giving the whole forenoon if necessary, to the pre-eminent duty of getting in your vote.* AN EARLY VOTE WILL BE A UNION VICTORY.

CITY MATTERS.

United States Christian Commission.

The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania presents the following report of its operations during the month of October.

The following gentlemen have gone as delegates to

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:

Revs. J. B. Whitten, Plain Grove, Pa.; J. C. Brysen, Beers, Pa.; A. C. Junkin, West Granville, Pa.; C. C. B. Duncan, Bristol, Ohio; J. B. McMichael, Belle Brook, Ohio; J. B. Feather, Granville, West Va.

TO ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND:

Revs. A. W. White, Prosperity, Pa.; G. N. Mattax, Prosperity, Pa.; J. F. Hill, Harrisville, Pa.; W. C. Falconer, Wilmington, Pa.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following contributions:

AID SOCIETIES.

Army Committee, Washington, Pa...	700 00
" " Mount Pleasant, Pa.	30 00
" " Beaver Co.....	29 00
Meeting at Beaver.....	
Ladies C. Com. of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.....	60 00
Ladies C. Com. of Cool Spring, Mercer co.	27 00
Soldiers' Aid Society Allegheny tp, Westmoreland co.....	16 75
Soldier' Aid Society, Monroeville Pa....	29 10
" " Poke Run Church, Pa.	23 45
" " Elder's Ridge, Pa.....	5 30
" " Georgetown, Pa., [for Ch. Advocate].....	40 45
" " Barnesville, Ohio.....	12 00
" " Sugar Grove, Pa.....	10 00
" " Independence, Pa.....	9 00

Sitting on the Shore.

BY MISS MULOCK.

The tide has ebbed away;
No more will dashing 'gainst the adament rocks,
Or sweeping amidst sea-weed false that mocks,
The browned pebbles.
No laugh of little wavelets at their play;
No lucid pools reflecting heaven's clear brow:
Both storm and calm alike are ended now.

The weeks are gray and lone:
The shifting sand is spread so smooth and dry
That not a tide might ever have swept by.
Sitting it with rude moan;
Only some weedy fragments idly thrown
To rot beneath the sky, tell what has been;
But desolation's self has grown serene.

After the mountains rise,
And the broad estuary widens out,
All sunshine; wheeling round and round about
Seaward, a white bird flies;
A bird? Nay, seems it rather to these eyes
A spirit, o'er Eternity's dim sea
Calling—"Come thou where all we glad souls be."

O life, O silent shore,
Where we sit patient: O great sea beyond
To which we turn with solemn hope and fond.
But sorrowful no more:
But little while and then we too shall soar
Like white-winged sea birds in the unfluite
Deep:
Till then, thou, Father, wilt our spirits keep.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
72 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ANNIA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc9-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the states of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 7th, to Saturday, the 12th of November inclusive. By order of the Board.

no2-6t E. WETHERVELT, Secretary

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

who own 2,000 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse creek are prepared to lease lots upon their territory of 5 acres each.

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOB RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to

W. C. STILES, Jr., Secretary.
oc25-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

oc26-3t J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sel9-4f

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD

OF DIRECTORS, held THIS DAY, R. W. MACKEY was elected Assistant Cashier of this Bank.

no2 1t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.

no2 1d J. W. COOK, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
PITTSBURGH, November 1st, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after the 10th inst. The United State tax will be paid by the Bank.

no2-3w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

no2-1w&d11w JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., }
Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864. }

The Western Insurance Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOL. ITS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable on, or after, the 11th inst.

no2-dw2w F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on or after the 11th inst. JOHN G. MARTIN,

no2-10t Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS

BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from tax, payable on and after the 11th instant.

no2-10t GEO. T. VAN HORN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, }
Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th inst., free of all tax.

no2-10t JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS

BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst. Free of United States Tax.

no2-10t J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Pittsburgh, October 27th, 1864. }

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th next, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

oc27-td P. M. GORDON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO. }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5th, 1864. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—

The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the Companies, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.

co10-1m W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, }
Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,

oc22-1m Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH, }
October 15th, 1864. }

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

oc21-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
October 15th, 1864 }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

oc20-1m

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER. }
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 28th, 1864. }

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS

FOR TWO STRETCHES OF AN IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 19th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 160 feet in length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plans and specifications for the same, will be ready for examination at this office, on and after the 5th day of November next.

oc27-2w JOHN B. JERVIS Chief Engineer.

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no6 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger. but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on fifteen years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are others, at all times, call at 72 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $15 to $35, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
272 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagements for six nights only of the celebrated Union scout and Spy

MISS PAULINE CUSHMAN,

Who, under the orders of Gen. Rosecrans, passed through the enemy's lines, and gave such valuable information to the Army of the Cumberland.

First appearance of the young Irish comedian,

MR. JAS. M. WARD.

THIS EVENING they will both appear in Boucicault's beautiful and romantic Irish Drama of the

COLLEEN BAWN
OR THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Rily O'Connor.....Miss Major Pauline Cushman
Myles Na Coppaleen.....Mr. Jas. M. Ward.
(The full company in the cast.)

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Engagement of Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL, the great Spanish Dancer and Slight Rope Artiste, who will appear in a beautiful dance upon the tight rope, without the aid of a balancing pole.

MASTER WINTER RAVEL,

The youthful Prodigy, will also appear upon the rope.

Continued success of the Great Sensation, Misses WILLIE and CLARA FOWLER; Miss MILLIE TAYLOR the favorite vocalist, in a choice selection of vocal gems.

Mr. GEORGE R. EDESON,

The celebrated female Impersonator, in a favorite character. A new and diversified olio of singing, dancing and Ethiopian extravaganzas by the Melodeon Star Company.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

First appearance of the world renowned tragedian and comedian,

McKEAN BUCHANAN,

and his beautiful and accomplished daughter,

Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

whose performances in all the principal theatres of Great Britain, Australia, California, and other parts of America, have been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and Fashionable audiences, and pronounced by them to be the Great Artists of the Age.

On MONDAY, Nov. 14, will be performed Bourcicault's charming comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....(as played by him 300 nights in Europe and America)...Mr. BUCHANAN
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
no7-6t.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
150 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Terms by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same no28-1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,319 00
Assets.....$722,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$2,000
Cash Capital.....$400,000
Surplus over Capital, including participating Policies, which entitle holders to dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and Taxes and Bank Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct12 52 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid Claims by death, (20 years), over.....3,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. H. Hopkins, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wilis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. ELLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Sup't. J. L. ENGLISH.
JOHN R. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK.
CHAS. S. REED,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	J. HANNA,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain JOHN GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se8-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. EAGALEY, President.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. EAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REES OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se9-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341, Corner Liberty & Wayne Sts.,
OFFER FOR SALE

Brown's Troches,	Fontz's Cattle Powder,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,	Alcohol,
Seller's Cough Syrup,	Turpentine,
Carey's Couch Cure,	Soda Ash,
Cary's Worm Confections,	Dye Stuffs.

not-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au6-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

HENRY L. BUTLER,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grand street.
Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se7 No. 24 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market.
JAMES BOWN,
no6 136 Wood street.

OILS.

WM. B. RICE,

No. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.

OFFERS FOR SALE ALL THE DESIRABLE

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
RYND FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOD FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.

LIABILITIES.

Subscriptions obtained for new companies.
Oil lands bought.
New companies organized.
PITTSBURGH REFERANCE—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.
New York, Oct. 22, 1864. oc5-2w

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no3-3m

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.

88 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh,
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se6-2

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. jan

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils.
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law renceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sep1

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh21-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PLINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,

Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
oc11 164 Smithfield Street.

PANEL PAPERS

—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
oct22 WM. R. HUGHES.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. E. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTELERS,

No. 98 and 98½ Third street, near Wood
Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mat tresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades &c., &c. se7

COOPERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS

for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se8 136 Wood street,

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION

November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First mortgage on Real Estate	$118,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,536 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.
J. K. MOORHEAD, }

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND,	JAS. PARK, JR.,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no1-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 141 Fourth Street,
oct31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(late Pittsburgh Trust Company) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1859, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same careful attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. C. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't.	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Persons who can spare it can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making for the year 3.65 per cent., payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-30 SIX per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in gold.

For further particulars apply to
jy26 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
sep29-1y

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the offices of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street,
au30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'DONNOL,
se7 Office 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

is all the various styles of the art. Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh, where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

RESTAURANTS.

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time, in magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand every possible style, and the Steak will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reinenan. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co's, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall.

BOWERY SALOON.—No. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
se9-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKHEIMER'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jn10-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors. Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe13-y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oct28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.

In store and for sale by
se22 ALEXANDER GORDON,
No. 191 Second street

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
oc24 R. H. KING,
Liberty Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.

A lot of ground 87 by 80 feet, on which is erected a Large Two Story Brick House, suitable for a Warehouse or Manufactory. Situated on Third Street, between Market and Ferry Streets.

☞ Terms apply on the premises, to
nov1—1w JOHN LUNDY.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 2½ tons. Address
au13-tf COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO., Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story Frame Dwelling House with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash-house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump with nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 8½ acres are well timbered, and four or five those with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated and the view extensive. Access by the Perrysville plank-road, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 120 Allegheny P. O. oc21-2w

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES

FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 99 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected upon each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 160 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 9 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 30 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary outbuildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

oc29 S. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, stacey, good two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

oct10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 7, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81	101	101¼
U. S. 5-20s	101¼	101¾
Gold	238	238
Monongahela Navigation Company	.....	46
U. S. Telegraph	.....	90
Allegheny Valley R. R.	12	.....
Cleveland R. R.	102	.....
Steubenville and Indiana	15	.....
Manchester Savings	.....	52
Dalzell Oil	9¾	9¾
Acme	.....	25
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	12
Columbia	70	85
Fleming & Blood	.....	4
Phillips	7¾	8
Oil Basin	.....	10
Germania Oil	4½	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	1¼
Eldorado	.....	2¼
Cherry Run Central	1¾	1¾
Federal	1.45	.....
Horse Neck	.....	1¼
National Copper	.....	9
Linden	.....	5¼
Stella	.....	7
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator	.....	10
Pitts. & Steubenville R. R., 24 mort.	.....	80

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. 5-20s	101½	.....
Gold	238	.....
Cherry Run Central	1¼	.....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—Oil stocks continue animated. Maple Shade declined on Saturday, but rallied to-day, and sold up to 44, and is now held firm at 45; McClintock sold at 6¾; Mineral at 2¼; McElheny, 6½; Noble and Delamater 8¾; Egbert, 5¾; Curtin 9; Rock, 4¾; Dalzell is held at 9¾@9¾; Eldorado, 2@2¼ asked; and Phillips, 7¼@7¾ asked. Gold closed at 245.

MONDAY, November 7—P. M.

The Banker's and Broker's Board have determined to give one day to their country and will hold no session to-morrow.

"Rynd Farm Oil Co." has had a nominal quotation in our standing table for some time, without any movement here so far as we can learn. We had it reported upon information that its stock was held largely here by parties who did not feel disposed to sell, knowing that they had a good thing of it. The office of the company is in New York, and they have just declared a dividend of 3½ per cent.

—Very few sales at the Board to-day. United States Five-twenties were sold at 101½; Gold, 238; and Cherry Run Central Oil Stock brought 1¼.

—It is the general expectation that after the election is over, business will be more healthy in all the departments of trade, and that the market will be more steady and regular than it has been for the last month. We are informed that a considerable demand for Gold has been produced on account of the fear of Eastern merchants to buy bills of exchange, some of them having had them returned protested within the last month.

—The quantity of defaced and mutilated fractional currency in circulation is so large as to be a source of considerable public inconvenience and to call for prompt action on the part of the Treasury with a view to its exchange. Added to this there is a large amount of counterfeit paper in circulation which it is difficult to distinguish from the genuine, and as this is chiefly confined to the fifty cent denomination, the proposed new issue of that denomination and the withdrawal of the old is highly desirable. The rules promulgated by the Treasury for the redemption of mutilated fractional currency are as follows:

Fractional notes can be exchanged, if not mutilated, with any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository of the United States, or a national bank designated as a depository of the United States, in sums not less than three dollars. Fractional notes, if wholly are not considered as mutilated; nor is an evidently accidental injury, not reducing the note by more than one-tenth its original size, regarded as a mutilation. Mutilated fractional notes will be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, at the city of Washington, under the following regulations, established as necessary guards against fraud:

I. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of one original note; in which case, and no other, the note will be redeemed in proportion to the whole note reckoning by fifths.

II. Mutilated notes presented for redemption must be in sums not less than three dollars of the original full value.

All government officers receive for public dues all United States notes of the several kinds, and on account for which they are respectively receivable, as per Treasury circular of October 9, 1862, in force at the time of issue promulgated May 18, 1862; no matter how badly defaced or torn they may be, so long as their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, and so that it be certain that not more than one-twelfth thereof is missing. But all such notes as are unfit to reissue so received should be kept separate and distinct, and as occasion may require returned to the Treasury of the United States to be retired from circulation. Fractional currency from which not one-tenth part is missing will be received in the same manner.

But these are not sufficient to meet the necessities of the public. All the post offices and sub-treasuries in the country should exchange mutilated and defaced currency for new in small sums and without limitation. Much of the larger greenback currency is also mutilated and defaced, and some of it is refused by bankers as well as the general public in consequence. The Treasury rules for their redemption are as follows; but as they, alike with the others quoted, only provide for the exchange at Washington, our remarks relating to the fractional currency apply equally to these:

First—Mutilated notes, which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, but certainly satisfactorily genuine, may be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

Second—Fragments of notes will be redeemed in full only when accompanied by an affidavit stating the cause and manner of the mutilation, and that the missing part of the note is totally destroyed. The good character of the affidavit must also be fully vouched by the officer before whom the affidavit is taken.

Third—In the absence of such affidavit fragments of notes will not be paid in full, but the parts presented will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note, reckoning, as a general rule, by twentieths.

Fourth—Less than one-half of a note will not be redeemed, except by payment of the full value of the note under the second rule, or by payment of the proportional value of the missing parts, when presented under the first rule.

Fifth—Fragments of notes for which less than the full face value has been paid, will be retained for a year, to the end that the owners, who have received less than the value of a full note, may have an opportunity to return the missing part and receive the amount previously withheld.

Sixth—Until further order, mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, whither they can be sent, addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States." A draft on the Assistant Treasurer, New York, for the amount allowed, will be returned, by mail, to the address of the person remitting the same.

Boston Leather Market.

The leather market begins to exhibit faint signs of returning animation. Boots and shoes are beginning to sell, and hence there is a stirring inquiry for leather, though not sufficient as yet to materially stiffen prices. There is a better demand for both heavy hemlock sole and rough upper; though the stock of curried leather, notwithstanding the stoppage of production, is still so large that it will take some time to reduce it to the level of consumption.

Hemlock sole is held at a range of 35@40c, the outside figure for over weights. Oak do. at 52@56 for sides, and 57@60c for crop. Calcutta buffalo is quiet at 33@36c. Rough upper is still nominal at 50@55c for Hemlock, and 45@47c for Oak. Rough calf skins are in large stock, and dull at $1 10@1 25 for light and heavy; curried do, $1 40@1 60.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

November 5.

The market is unsettled and quiet, with a little more inquiry, however, for old iron, but generally at a price below the views of makers. About 2,000 tons have been disposed of, in lots, at $55@60, cash, for the three numbers of anthracite, including 700 tons No. 1 at the highest figure, and 500 tons Monocacy on terms kept private. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig to establish quotations. Blooms and Boiler Plate are quiet, and for manufactured Iron generally the demand is only moderate, and prices irregular.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

There is rather more doing in Cloverseed and more offering. The dealers are buying at $11@$13 ⅌ bushel. Timothy is dull and nominal at $4 ⅌ bushel. Flaxseed is firmer, and in request at $2 80 ⅌ bushel with moderate sales.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864. }

Business yesterday was inactive, and dealers were indifferent about purchasing. The grand business of the times is the Presidential election, which takes place this day. The preparations going on has occupied the attention of parties for some time past, hence the only sales made was in a small way for local purposes, and prices have undergone no material alteration. The weather continues unusually fair for the season, hence on the seventh day of November, we have real pleasant weather. On the landing, business was not very active. The "Emma Graham," from Zanesville, had a good cargo, as usual. She will return at four P. M. this day. The Olive, for St. Louis, is fast filling up. She will have dispatch. The Leni Leoti is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Armenia will load in turn for St. Louis. The Golden Era will be board at the landing this morning. She will return to Portsmouth on Wednesday morning. The Kate Putnam arrived from St. Louis with a large trip of flour. The Minerva left for Wheeling on time. The new iron steamer Tamaulipas will leave for New Orleans direct, during the present week. Passengers and shippers can rely on this. The Kate S. Porter came in with a fair trip. The Ida Reese also arrived. She has been in Government employ for some time. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market presented no new feature. The sales made foot up to 275 bbls, in lots, at $2 50@3 10 per barrel.

ALE—The market was firm yesterday with a good demand. The receipts were but four loads at the scales, the rates paid were $45 per ton. Daled was unchanged.

FLOUR—The market was firm but not active. Since the last advance buyers have held off, purchasing only sufficient to meet their immediate wants, hence we have but few sales to record. The receipts by the river is on the increase as will be perceived by reference to our import column. The rates current yesterday were Extra $9 75@10. Extra Family $10 50, 10 75 all, the latter figures being paid for favorite brands.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts have fallen off. Holders are inclined to demand higher figures. The only sales reported were at $5 50 per bushel.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales of 2,200 pounds Gold, at 35@36c.

POTATOES—The receipts were large and so were the sales. The principal demand was for the better descriptions. Sales of 650 bushels Black Blows, at 80c. Other descriptions ranged from 75@85c per bushel.

BACON—The market was firm with a fair demand. The sales were principally to meet the wants of the home demand. Shoulders—Sales 10,000 lbs at 19c. Plain Hams—Sales 4 000 lbs at 30c. Sides, Clear was held at 23@23½. S. C. Hams—The smart last has become large.

GRAIN—The demand for this article was moderate; prices generally were unchanged. Wheat—All good parcels offered find ready purchasers at $2 85@2 90; White $2 10. Corn—Old was held at $1 40; new, $1 20@1 25. Oats were more favored; sales of 1,200 bush in lots at 86@87c. Barley—Spring, $1 60; Fall, $1 65 per bushel.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply with a fair amount of receipts; sales of 48 boxes W. R., at 20@22c; 20 do Hamburg, at 24c.

CIDER—The receipts are increasing; sales were made at a variety of prices.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a good demand for the various descriptions; as prices are unchanged we omit them in the present issue.

EGGS—The market was firm, prices tend upward; we note sales of of 4 bbls at 29@30c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The market has been exceedingly active since our last, for nearly all descriptions of cotton and woolen goods, particularly the former; and another fortnight of similar activity would leave this market entirely bare of goods. It was generally expected that the week succeeding the National election for President would be marked by quietude in view of the distracted state of the public mind, but such has not been the fact, as the week under review has been the most active of the season. One commission house alone sold nearly half a million dollars' worth of prints on Tuesday, and the market has been nearly swept of this class of goods by our leading jobbers, whose minds are in no wise distracted by political issues.

The sale of this line of goods alone will foot up fully two millions dollars this week, and we know of no large quantity in first hands now outside of Gardner & Co., and Allen's agents, but the former is not offering his goods, and Mr. Allen comes all the way from Providence to survey the situation and stop the sale of his goods.

Canton flannels and brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings have also been in very active demand, and the stocks are now reduced to a mere cypher with no consignments coming forward, as nearly all the mills are closed for the want of cotton, and will remain so, too, until trade and demand regulates values. The wealthy jobbers of our city cannot but think of entering the market this week were they not convinced that the stocks of cotton goods available are entirely inadequate to the wants of the trade, and that prices must advance, surely and suddenly should President Lincoln be re-elected. But no matter who is elected President, cotton goods of all kinds are likely to reach higher figures than any yet attained.

Already some styles of cottons are becoming very scarce, especially 3-4 brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, and prices are much firmer. Heavy sheetings, too, are in very scanty supply, and have been more inquired for, at slightly enhanced rates. Whenever a demand sets in for these goods, they are likely to reach very high prices, in consequence of their great scarcity.

Woolen goods have been in very good request at full prices for all desirable styles, but at liberal concessions on old styles and light patterns unsuited to the wants of the trade at present.

FOREIGN GOODS.

The rapid advance in the rates of gold and exchange since our last, have had a tendency to impart increased firmness to this market, and we notice a disposition to purchase woolen goods adapted to men's wear, especially with more alacrity. Ladies' dress goods, too, suitable to the season, are in improved request and prices favor the seller.

The market, however, is far from being active, but importers hold their goods with more firmness, in view of decreasing daily light importations, and the prospect of an improved demand, and better prices ere long.

Dundee goods are in better demand, and prices are advancing. Burlaps weighing 10½ oz. have been in good request, at an advance of 1@2½c. per yard over last week's rates. Spanish and Italy linens are also more inquired for. Irish linens of all kinds are inactive, but there is no anxiety to rush goods to sale in view of the rise in gold and exchange, and the probability of further advances after Presidential election. Brooks' spool cotton thread, and other imported brands, are in good request at $1 50, but we are credibly informed spool thread cannot be imported to-day to pay a profit below $2, less the usual discount. The tendency of prices, therefore, is strongly upward.—*Economist.*

Valuable Crop.

A farmer in Scott County, Iowa, near Davenport, had this year one field of forty acres in onions, and the average yield is believed to be 915 bushels to the acre. As this was the average yield of carefully measured portions, the entire crop from the forty acres will thus be 36,600 bushels, and as onions at Davenport sell for $1 45 per bushel, the yield of this forty acre onion patch will be fifty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

Boston Petroleum Market.

November 4.

Boston contains at this time 8 refiners of crude Petroleum Oils, 99 exclusive wholesale dealers in the same, and 99 exclusive dealers in refined Petroleum and other Oils; 280 wholesale grocers, shippers and commission houses who sell the same. Daily wholesale sales in Boston, of refined Petroleum, including wholesale grocers, and exclusive of refiners, about 1,000 bbls, with a supply at the wells, from statistics, of 8,000 to 10,000 bbls ⅌ day.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils are quiet but firm, and the sales of fish and lard oil limited at quotations. Linseed is more active; sales are reported at $1 23@1 35 for present, and $1 40@1 45 for future delivery—the latter for december and January. Petroleum is better, and crude oil is scarce and wanted at 35c. Refined, in bond, is selling more freely; 1,500 bbls sold at 61@66c, and free at 80@85c, as to quality. The following are the receipts of petroleum at this port for the last month: 1,840 bbls crude, and 2,200 bbls refined.

Stock of Coffee.

The following are the stock of Coffee in the three leading cities as per date:

STOCK OF RIO.

Oct. 29—Baltimore, bags	13,500
Oct. 29—Philadelphia, bags	2 000
Nov. 1—New York, bags	101,931
Grand total, bags	117,431

Philadelphia Wool Market.

The market is firmer and holders generally are asking an advance on previous rates, with more disposition to operate; the high prices now demanded, however, have a tendency to check business, which is only moderate, and the sales are mostly confined to fleece at 78@105c., chiefly at $1 for low grade, which is scarce and wanted at that figure; including unwashed at 66c, and coarse do at $1 10@1 15. Yarns are also better, and selling at $1 ⅌ lb.

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

	per ton.
Iron Mountain No 1 h b	$ ...@75
Iron Mountain, " 2 h b	...@75
Pilot Knob " 1 h b	...@70
Pilot Knob " 2 h b	...@65
	tons.
Receipts pig iron during the past week	.....
" since January 1, '64	15,061
During the same period in '63	23,679

A speculative feeling prevails, and sales are reported of 800 bales unpressed, including 10 bales prime at $135; 20 and 62 do choice at $150; 11 do on private terms; also, 25 bales dressed at $250; and 20 tons do at $255 per ton.

New York Hop Market.

Hops are only in limited demand, but there is no essential change in prices; we quote at 25@ 30c for common to prime, and 40@45c. for new crop fair to choice.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM—Clarke & Co, 3 sks wool, 30 kegs butter, 1 bbl butter, 3 bbls sugar, 7 bbls tobacco, 2 tubs butter, 1 bx mdse; James Gardner, 105 bbls flour; Voegtly & Kopp, 30 bbls flour, 4 sks do, 10 j sks mill feed; Fetzer & Armstrong, 2 bbls butter, 2 sks do; Hall, Speer & Co, 1 bbl do; Wm. Norman, 2 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, 1 do onions, 1 do white walnuts, 1 do cider, 1 do apples, 1 box fowls; Marshall & Bro, 1 tureen; T. C. Jenkins, 1 tub butter, 1 chest do; John McCoy, 3 bbls molasses; Mrs. C. Short, 6 bbls green apples; S. Finney, 11 sks turnips, 1 bbl do; McKeown & Lenhart, 70 bbls flour; Jordon, Hollister & Co, 1 bbl sorghum; Wooldridge & Atwood, 40 oil bbls; A. Bradley, 1 stove plate, 1 grate, 1 screen, 1 front, 1 fender; Knox & Mercer, 25 bbls apples; T. Common shipping leaf at $11 75@15 75; 11 medium do at $18 25@22 50; 7 good and fine do at $25@30 50, and 2 common and medium manufacturing leaf at $24 50@30 50; also 11 hhds at $20 75 per 100 lbs. Odds on 20 hhds were rejected.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says: A slight improvement is observable over last week in the shipments there are a few buyers in the market, and small lots have been purchased for the West and Southwest. The general opinion is that we shall have a good fall trade when the present intense interest in political affairs has been settled. Manufacturers as yet are not inclined to purchase much stock, but wait for more active movements. Prices, already firm, will not be rendered less so by the recent advance in gold.

The total shipment of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the past week have been 7,858 cases. Of this number 7,341 cases have been sent by rail, as follows: 2,544 to New York and Pennsylvania, 1,247 to the Southwestern States now in our possession, and 3,550 to the Western States. The clearances from the Custom house were 517 cases.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: The trade of the past week compares favorably with that of the preceding, a few large sales having been made for the west. The jobbing trade is fair for most descriptions, and the receipts light. The inquiry at this season is mostly for heavy work—a large proportion for boots. Purchasers have been in the city from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, but most of the sales have been made to the near by Pennsylvania trade. In prices there has been no noticeable change. Manufacturers are engaged on orders, and will be prepared to meet their customers with good assortments, and some styles are not now in current use. The city trade has been lighter this week in comparison than the State trade.

Boston Wool Market.

The sales of domestic for the week foot up some 500,000 lbs at a range of 90c@$1 05 for fleece, and 85c@$1 for the various grades of pulled. At the close, however, there is scarcely any good conditioned fleece, even of the low and medium grades, which are most wanted, offering at less than $1, and the tendency of rates is strongly upward. In foreign there is scarcely any movement, owing to the relative cheapness of domestic staple, and we note only small sales of Cape at 58@65c, as to quality; 12,000 lbs Canada combing at 85c, new held at $1 05; 14,000 do do superior pulled at $1 10, and 60,000 Santa Fe washed at 67½c.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864. }

Business in the oil way was brisk. There was an active inquiry. Most holders of Crude were asking an advance of one cent per gallon. About one thousand barrels were sold at the advance—the balance, some eight hundred barrels, at Saturday's prices. The stock on hand is not large. The steamers Echo No. 3 and Advance came in with good trips. They are both receiving and will leave for the Oil Regions today, the river to that point being in excellent boating order. The receipts were sixteen hundred and sixty-six barrels. The little tow boat Gipsy turned up in her last trip to Oil City two large boats loaded with coal. The demand for oil at Oil City and at the wells was active with large transactions—at the mouth at $11 and on the Story Farm at $10. A large dealer has contracted for all the oil that is delivered from that farm during the present week, at $10 per barrel. This of course establishes the rates at least for this week. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The advantage yesterday was on the side of holders, who were inclined to ask an advance; in some instances buyers gave way. Sales of 740 bbls in bulk, delivered at the works at 32c; 200 bbls at 32c, packages returned; 50 do at 32c, same conditions; sales of 300 bbls at 31c, barrels returned; 200 do at 31c, and 320 do at 21c, packages exchanged.

TAR—Was steady. We note sales of 200 bbls at $7.

NAPTHA—We have nothing new to note in this article; holders were asking 20c in bond and 40c for free.

REFINED OIL—The demand was not active; buyers appeared to be holding off. The only sales that came under our notice were 100 bbls free straw color at 76c, and 100 do white at 77c ⅌ gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro	980	J. Wilkins	52
R. Wray	205	J. Gallagher	250
O. C. Brown	14	Poultney	10
Ashworth & Bane	47	J. Seaton	58
W. H. McGee	60		
Total			1,666

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Company, 700 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 142 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Layday & Co, 109 bbls benzone for Phila.

New York Wool Market.

There has been a more active demand for native fleeces since our last, and prices are decidedly firmer, influenced by the rapid advance of foreign exchange and the increased activity in the goods market. Eastern manufacturers and Philadelphians are still purchasing quite freely at enhanced rates, in anticipation of higher prices after the Presidential election.

There is very little desirable wool now to be had short of one dollar per pound, and at this price the Eastern manufacturers are replenishing their stocks, though many of the mills have not resumed operations as yet for the want of water. The mills on the Blackstone river, we understand, are still lying almost idle, but as soon as they resume active operations a good demand is anticipated at much higher prices.

The increased activity in the woolen goods market has caused the manufacturers to lay in larger supplies of the raw material, and an active inquiry may be anticipated during the residue of the season, both for wool and woolens, at improved prices. Hence most holders are now indifferent sellers, unless at higher rates, and Fine Tub Washed Wool has been placed this week as high as $1 15 ⅌ lb.

The sales include 200,000 lbs Fleece, in lots, at 82½@$1 06, including 500 lbs New York State at 85c; 20,000 lb light do., $1; 60,000 lb Wisconsin and Ohio, 92½@98½. The quantity sold at $1 05 is not over 20,000 lbs. Fifteen washed fleeces imported a large business, part at $1 05, but mostly at $1 15, now held higher, with very little to be had; 60,000 lb Pulled at 81@88c; 50,000 lb California, 75@80c; some Pulled do, at 70@75c. Some Black and White Dunskoi, 28@32½c; in gold 11,000 lb East India, 65c; 50 bales Cordova, 50,000 lb Metiza, and 40,000 lb Odessa on private terms. By auction, 5 bales Black Smyrna washed at 55c; 43 bales White do., 67c.; 82 bales Black and white unwashed do, 25@33c; 35 bales Valparaiso (damaged), 24½@29c.; 32 bales Chilian Merino (damaged), 32@34½c., and a small lot of mixed Valparaiso and Chilian (damaged,) 37c.—*Economist.*

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Kate Putnam	Anawalt	St. Louis.
Kate B. Porter	Porter	Cincinnati.
Ida Reese	Reese	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening, at twilight, there were scant ten feet water in the channel and falling. The weather was pleasant. Business on the wharf was brisk.

The Armenia, Capt. McCallum, is announced for St. Louis on Wednesday.

THE steamer Onward, Captain Mellon, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have dispatch.

THE passenger steamer Starlight, Captain Armstrong, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

The well known packet "Leni Leoti," Captain Shepherd, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine passenger steandr Olive, Captain J. M. Andrews, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers.

The particulars of the burning of transports at Johnsonville, Tennessee, will be found on our first page. The America of this city was not among the boats destroyed.

THE far-famed passenger steamer Emma Graham, Captain Stull, leaves this day for Zanesville and intermediate ports. The clerks are Messrs. Hoge and Roland. They are both clever and attentive.

The Second November Run of Coal.

The present rise in our rivers will enable our coalboat dealers to send out another supply of coal to the lower cities. From appearances our neighbors will have an abundant supply. The amount that has and will depart aggregates 935,000 bushels, towed out by nine towboats, seventy-one barges and five pair of boats.

TO CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Coal Hill	11	110 000
Storm	6	60,000
Coal City	9	90,000
Tigress	9	90,000
	35	350,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Warner	6	75,000
Bengal Tiger	7	80,000
Eagle	9	90,000
Tom Jones	7	70,000
Jos. Fleming	7	70,000
	36	385,000

FOR LOUISVILLE AND BELOW.

Five pair of coalboats containing	200,000
Grand total	935,000

FREIGHTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

RATES OF FREIGHT PER RIVER.—The following table shows the rates of freight per river, which are now asked from here:

To New Orleans.

Pound freight ⅌ 100 lbs	$ 1 50
Whisky and oil ⅌ bbl	3 50
Flour ⅌ bbl	2 00
Pork ⅌ bbl	3 00
Lard ⅌ keg	75
Apples, potatoes, &c., ⅌ bbl	1 50
Cattle ⅌ head	20 00
Mules ⅌ head	15 00
Sheep per head	2 50

To Memphis.

Pound freight ⅌ 100 lbs	75
Apples, potatoes and onions, ⅌ bbl	1 00
Flour ⅌ bbl	1 25
Whisky and Oil ⅌ bbl	2 00

To Nashville.

Pound freight ⅌ 100 lbs	1 00
Whisky, beer, and oil ⅌ bbl	2 00
Flour, apples, &c., ⅌ bbl	1 50
Horses ⅌ head	15 00

—*Journal.*

NEW TOW BOAT JOE FLEMING.—The above is the name of one of the handsomest tow boats that was ever constructed at this place, that is saying a good deal, for our city can boast of larger number of first-class tow boats than any other east or west, numbering upwards of eighty boats. The Joe Fleming was built under the superintendence of Mr. B. Coburn, one of our best and most sucessful builders. The hull was built at California by McFall. Length 155 feet, beam 24, hold 4½ feet. The hull is extra fastened and timbered. The engines were built by Mr. James Reese; cylinders 17 inches in diameter, 6½ feet stroke; three boilers 26 feet long, 40 inches in diameter. She is furnished with all the latest improvements, and is an A No. 1 boat in every respect. The Joe Fleming is named after one of our most enterprizing citizens—a whole-souled fellow—and one of the cleverest business men of our acquaintance. We have been acquainted with Mr. Fleming for the past twenty years, and take pleasure in testifying to his correct business habits and gentlemanly deportment. The owners of this boat have done themselves credit by naming their craft after so worthy a citizen. The steamer will be commanded by Captain D. C. Kerr. She will leave for Louisville this day with 70,000 bushels of coal. Our best wishes attend the Joe Fleming and her worthy owners

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says:

The river is falling slowly, with 9 feet hence to Loisville, and 5 feet in the canal. The lower Ohio is rising, with 25 feet from Portsmouth to Cairo. There is 17 inches and falling in the Cumberland. There is 3½ feet in the Kanawha and falling. The Kentucky is falling, with 2½ feet from the mouth. There is 4½ feet in the Tennessee river.

The Commonwealth, from Pittsburgh; and New York, and Paducah, are among the arrivals.

The Guidon, and William Butler, for Pittsburgh.

The Glide No. 3 arrived from Louisville yesterday, and leaves for Pittsburgh this evening.

BOAT DUE.—Pine Grove.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening:

Clara Poe, Arizonia, Colossus, Kate Robinson, Miami, Silver Spray, Nightingale, Lawrence, Willie Gamage, Swallow, Leonidas, Marla. G. McC. Porter, Alice Dean, Wabashia, Iron City, Commonwealth, Peytona, Anna, New York, Glide No. 3, Peerless.

LOUISVILLE.

Saturday's *Press* says:

The river was rising rather fast yesterday, with 4 feet 9 inches water in the canal by the mark. During the previous 24 hours at the head of the falls it had risen 2 inches, and 4 inches at Portland. The weather was cloudy and loweoing all day, threatening rain, with a light rain, and not a single ray of sunshine to cheer the gloom.

On the falls last evening there were 2 feet 10 inches water for steamboats down the Indian chute.

The Cumberland river was reported rising yesterday, from the effects of the late rains. There had been continued but light rains at Nashville for the past few days. The Cumberland river is very low, and the shoals unnavigable for steamboats.

The Atlantic came up through the canal last evening, and the wharf-boat Liberty, together with the Caroline, Phantom, Ontario, and others of the laid up fleet.

The J. R. Gilmore went to Cincinnati yesterday to be docked and repaired, and the Saratoga went to that port for a load.

ST. LOUIS.

Saturday's *Democrat* says: We are authorized to state that General Rosecrans gives permission to any steamer to proceed up the Missouri river from this date. The reason for this permission to resume communication on the Missouri, is the great necessity for supplying with food and merchandise the large number of refugees of the Southern States recently by the rebels. We are aware also of the fact that Missouri river merchants have large orders in this city and unfilled, and it is likewise a fact that there great quantities of produce at various points on the stream referred to awaiting shipment to this point. Should the river continue as low as it has been for some weeks only the lightest draft boats will go up to the Missouri, and the high rates of freight will prevail; but the three feet of water may have been converted into five feet by the late heavy rains. Gen. Rosecrans was induced to open the Missouri river to commerce by the numerous applications from residents of the towns on the river, which pastured him through the Hon. Mr. Knox, of this city.

THE OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000.

DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES, $5 EACH.

10,000 shares stock in Treasury for benefit of Stockholders. Also, $20,000 working capital.

PRESIDENT—Russell M. Burke, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Wm. A. Grinwold, of Philadelphia.

DIRECTORS—George W. Middleton, J. C. Kingsley, Wm. S. Baird, William A. Griswold, of Philadelphia; Russell M. Burke, Henry Harley, Algernon Bell, John P. Harley, of Pittsburgh.

The lands owned by this Company comprise some of the most valuable portions of the renowned West Virginia Oil Regions, where every day new discoveries of their great wealth indicate that they are first in the list of oil producing lands in the United States. The contiguity of the tracts of the Occidental to those now yielding their richness in very large quantities, warrants the fullest belief that what is said of their value in the prospectus will be fully verified on inquiry.

See Prospectus at office of RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO. no2-4t

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,

MANILLA and

HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,

90 Water Street.

1865. 1865.

DIARIES.

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.

nov11f Corner Wood and Third Streets.

NOTICE—

STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of

CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.

We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,

oct5-tf No. 12 Third Street.

RIVER PACKETS,

Allegheny River Packets.

For Franklin and Oil City.

ON THIS DAY, November 4 at 4 p. m. The light draught steamer ADVANCE, S. M. PACKER, Commander, CHARLES CARPENTER, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or at the foot of Irwin street. nov1

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For fruight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.

THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. LEE, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. B. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a.m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. WILSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a.m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.

au26 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. LEE, Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every FRIDAY NOON. Will connect every FRIDAY with the BOSTONA No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freights through to Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cincinnati and Louisville.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9 at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer STARLIGHT, G. N. ARMSTRONG, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or J. M. FLACK, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 4 p. m. The new passenger steamer ONWARD, JAMES WELLER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, November 8th, 4 m., the fine Passenger Steamer LENI LEOTI, SHEPHERD Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or to JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

THE new Iron Steamer TAMAULIPAS, Captain BROWN, on Saturday, Nov. 12th, at 4 o'clock, p. m. SNOWDEN & MASON, JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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For Cairo and St. Louis.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9th,